PALMER. O. Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Tramford Abalanche

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

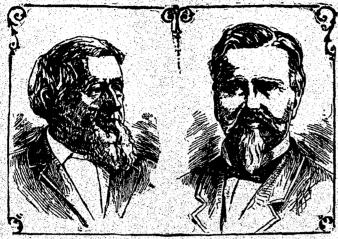
NUMBER 23.

PALMERANDBUCKNER

BLUE AND GRAY PUT FORTH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Anti-Silver Democrate Adopt a Platform and Name Candidates for President and Vice-President-Chosen on First Ballot.

Paimer for President,
John M. Paimer, United States Senator
from Illinois, was nominated for President of the United States by the anti-silver Democrats at Indianapolis, and Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President: The nomination of Senator Palmer, who received 767½ votes on the only ballot cast, was made unanimous on the motion of Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, his only com-petitor, who received 124½ votes. Gen. Buckner was nominated for Vice President by acclamation, for no other candi was placed before the convention The nominating and seconding speeches were numerous, and enthusiasm ran high from the moment the reading clerk began to call the roll of the States until the Chairman duly announced that the con-



JOHN M. PALMER.

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

were the names of the various States of the Union, ornamented with a shield and flags, making a very handsome appearance. The celling was trimmed with red, white and blue bunting in canopy shape. In calling the convention to order Senator Palmer struck a responsive chord. The calling of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leaders answered for their respective States. Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming were the only States whose names passed unanswered. Of the Territories Arisona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory had no delegates present. days was placed before the convention. The nominating and seconding speeches were numerous, and enthusiasm ran high from the moment the reading clerk began to call the roll of the States until the Chairman duly announced that the convention was at an end.

The Gold Democratic national convention at Indianapolis was called to order by Senator Palmer of Illinois at 12:29 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Bishop John Hazen White, of the diocese of Indiana, pronounced an invocation and excognessman Outhwaite of Ohio read the call under which the convention was assembled. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York, was introduced as temporary chairman and made a long address defining the views of the gold Democratis. Promptly at 11 o'clock the doors leading to Tomlinson Hall were opened, but administration was located in the upper gallery af the rear of the hall. Tomlinson Hall, in which the convention was held, is situated at Market and Delaware streets, in the center of the clift.

Tomlinson Hall, in which the convention was held, is situated at Market and Delaware streets, in the center of the clift, with a support and run for the luming and she call with a shield and she call with a delignment of the convention to order Senator Palmer struck a responsive chord. The calling of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leading of the Chicago convention nor be found and the call under which the convention and a masswered for their respective States.

Tomlinson Hall were opened, but administration was then effected, with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York as chairman and John R. Wilson of Indiana as secretary. Mr. Flower should be present system of paper currency



AGED CHINESE STATESMAN GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

The Rael's Recention on Enthusiastic Affair-Mot by General Ruger, the Official Representative of Presiden Cleveland.

Warships Fire Noisy Saluter Li Hung Chang, China's Bismarck and greatest diplomat, arrived in New York City on the American Line steamship St. Louis Friday af ternoon. He was accompanied by his son, adopted son and a suite of about forty persons, and landed at the American ed at the American

Line wharf, at the foot of Fulton street. North River. From the time the St. Louthe time the St. Lou-is was sighted off Fire Island at 9 o'clock until she ar-rived at her dock the A m b a s a dor was made aware that he is a welcome guest in the United States. The residents of Fire Island's aluted him Island saluted him with nineteen guns and flying flags. His arrival in the upper bay was followed by the booming of can-non on the White Flast On the way non on the White Fleet. On the way into port the dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board Gen. Ruger, Chinese Minister Yang and representatives of the State Department, ran alongside of the St. Louis. They were the first

of the St. Louis.

Li's OARD. They were the first
to formally welcome the Ambassador to
the United States. Gen. Ruger, on behalf
of the President, gave him the freedom
of the country. On arriving at the dock
the Ambassador was welcomed by eighty
of his fellow-countrymen. They stood in
a line three deep, surrounded by palms
and facing a strip of red felt, placed for
Li Hung Chang to walk upon. The Chinamen were in holiday attire and headed
by Consuls General Sze, of New York
City, and Wy Yu, of Cubs.

Pleased with His Reception. City, and Wy Yu, of Cuba.

Pleased with His Reception.

Earl Li, accustomed as he is to pomp and ostentatious ceremony, was evidently pleased with his reception. His mobile face assumed a placid, smiling expression and his manner, while dignified, was easy and unconventional. He looked well, too. While he is an aged man, time has not cut many marks on his strong face. He

While he is an aged man, time has not cut many marks on his strong face. He stood the voyage well and was not troubled with illness of any kind. Drawn up to receive the Emperor of China's representative were eighty blue jackets of the First Battallon, New York State Naval Reserve, under the command of Lieutenant Commander George E. Kent, Lieut. W. H. Staylor and Ensigns Macfarlane and Mouton. They formed a guard of honor from the steamship to the space on the wharf set apart and decorated for his reception. The amateur tars, the palms, reception. The amateur tars, the palms the red decorations and bowing and bending mandarins in their gaudy silks of many colors made indeed an uusual and picturesque scene. The Ambassador pass-



LI HUNG CHANG.

ed the ordeal of the reception and, taking the elevator, ordinarily a baggage one but decorated and carpeted for the occasion, was lowered to the dock below. Saturday President Cleveland received the nation's visitor at the residence of LI HUNG ARRIVES IN AMERICA WITH HIS COFFIN. (The distinguished Oriental carries his coffin with him on his travels.)



in which his forehead nearly touched the stone coffin in which Gen. Grant's remains of 22.12 knots an hour, or an average of rest. Then he placed the wreath upon it, and for ten minutes stood with his head bowed so low that his face was half observed. Before leaving the temporary tomb he again bowed low toward the last home of the great, and as he turned to leave he said, through his interpreter: "I have looked forward to this as one of the was read of my obligations, and the was read of my obligations, and the was read and the great ship returned to my obligations, and the was read of my obligations, and the down trip was made at the rate of 22.12 knots an hour, or an average of read and the down trip was made at the rate of 22.12 knots an hour, or an average of 22.12 knots an hour, or most sacred of my obligations, and the most religious of my duties to your coun-

PILGRIMS FROM LABRADOR.

Come for the World's Fair, Now or the Return Trip. Apili and his wife, Helene, whose pic-tures accompany this story, salled from Brooklyn a few days ago for their home, near Dayis Inlet, Labrador, which they left four years ago to form a part of the anthropological exhibit at the World's Fair, where they were domiciled in the Eskimo village. They have had varying fortune aince the Chicago show closed. They traveled a part of the time with Barnum's circus at a salary, as it is said, of \$150 a week, yet they started for home-with nothing except some articles of clothing, a few utensils that they have accumulated, some trinkets that they have



APILI, WIFE AND GRANDDAUGHTER. picked up in their journeyings, and the

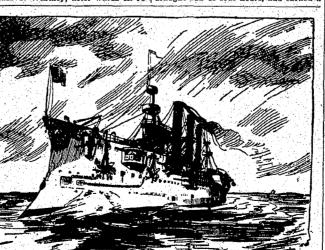
picked up in their journeyings, and the necessary outfit which thoughtful friends in New York provided to enable Apili to go hunting with when he arrives in Labrador. Their passage was: prepaid, and their safe conduct arranged for not only during the voyage to St. John's, but during their stay there, as well as on the second part of their journey, from there to their home.

their home.

A dollar was all it was deemed safe to entrust them with in cash, and the chances are perhaps even that they will carry that with them to their destination, or part with it to the first nimble-witted talker with whom they meet. For the Eskimo who have come here do not seem to acquire cunning in their dealings with to acquire cunning in their deanings with the whites, even after being swindled many times. The little girl pictured with Apili and Helene is their grandchild, and she goes back with them as a reminder of the World's Fair, where she was born, and of Mrs. Potter Palmer, after whom she was named Nancy Helene Columbia Palmer. She appears to be a half-breed, and her father is supposed to be in the Labrador settlement, where Apili lives.

MADE GOOD TIME.

United States Cruiser Brooklyn Es-tablishes a Fast Record. The United States cruiser Brooklyn, on Saturday President Cleveland received her official trial trip the other day, aver the nation's visitor at the residence of william C. Whitney, after which Li redampht run of four hours, and earned a



THE NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN.

urned to the Waldorf, where in the even- | bonus of \$850,000 for the Cramps, the

turned to the Waldorf, where in the evening ex-Ministers to China gave a dinner in his honor. For Sunday was slated only tract requirement of 11,000 horse power one thing, that which Li asked for himself, a visit to the tomb of Gen. Grant, at Riverside. The Earl's offering at the tomb was a wreath of white, purple and yellow. It signified death and fame and the sunlight of imperial favor, and was beath and fame and the singlety of imperial favor, and was beath and fame and the singlety of imperial favor, and was back, off Cape Ann. It was begun in a Naranjal henvy cannonading could be back, off Cape Ann. It was still foggy when the turn was stricken inhabitants are leaving by hunging friend. It was a profound obeisance in his bonus of \$350,000 for the Cramps, the and discharges of seamen for American and discharges of

wide open, while the tugs and boats an swered back congratulations,

PRINCE LOBANGE DEAD

Russian Foreign Minister Passes
Away Very Suddenly.
A dispatch to the London Telegraph from Kieff says that Prince Lobanoff-



PRINCE LOBANOFF-ROSTOVSKY.

Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign

Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. Prince Lohanoff-Rostovsky was in the company of the Czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, according to the dispatch to the Telegraph, caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was considered to be second only to the Czar himself. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky pursued a strong foreign policy—a policy which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world.

TRACTION ENGINES COLLIDE. Rival Wheat Threshers Indulge in

Novel Battle. Near Lawrence, Kan., the other night the steam traction threshing machine en-



DUEL BETWEEN TRACTION ENGINES.

ines owned by William Peat and J. Brooks came in collision at the entrance to the farm of Mr. Earhart. Peat had been engaged by Earhart to thrash, and, failing to come, Brooks was hired. The met met with the machines at the farm-yard gate. A dispute followed, both wanting the work. One started to go in, when the other started his engine, and a collision followed. The agricus met has on. One engine rearred up on end and fell over on the other, and both were smashed. A fireman on Peat's engine was caught between the engine and water tank and received fatal injuries.

Sparks from the Wires. Sparks from the wires.

J. F. H. McKibbon, auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, who was injured by the falling of a horse, died at Newcastle, Col.

The death of Leopold Herz, of New York, the father of Dr. Cornelius Herz of Pannan Canal fame, occurred at Bournemouth, England, where Mr. Herz was visiting his son.

The annual reports of United States shipping commissioners for the year end-ing June 30, 1896, show total shipments and discharges of seamen for American seagoing vessels to have been 129,485, compared with 118,493 for the previous year.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SUPERVISORS.
ove Township

CRAWFORD CG. DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH—Bev. B. L. Cope, Pastor, Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7% p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rov. A. H. Mosser PRESHYTERIAN CHURCH
Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and
evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service.
Wednesday evening. rning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every. Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a, m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father ebeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 366, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTBY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Renegga Wigng, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120 .-

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
W. F. Beneleman, H. P.
A. Taylor, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187.-Meets every Tuesday evening J. PATTERSON, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT. K. O. T. M., No. 102 .-A. MCKAY, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec. DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Meets ond and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

EBR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

GRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business transacted, Drafts ought and sold on all parts of the United States ad Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on me deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

F. E. WOLFE, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Office hours—9 to 11 a, m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly ottended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House,

GRAYLING HOUSE,

GRAYLING, MICH.

JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor. GRAYLLAG, MICH.

GHAYLLAG, ARCH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly bulk, furnished in first-class style, and bested by steam throughout. Every attention the paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commend throughout.

TONY LARSON, Manager.

H. F. HARRISON. (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING MICHIGAN.
Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to like satisfaction of all. Shop near somet Michigan Arenue and Railroad Street.
Frompt attention given all customers.

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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

Trial Order



capable of seating comfortably about door people, and is admirably adapted for the purpose of a large public meeting. The interior and exterior of the bailding were handsomely draped with bunting in the national colors, interspersed with the stars and stripes and other patriotic and appropriate devices. The rear of the stage was ornamented with life-sized portraits of Jefferson, Jackson and Joseph McDonald on the one side, and Cleveland, Tilden and Hendricks on the other. In the center and over the head of the chairman was a large eagle with shield and been prowered to call future conventions. man was a large easie with shield and flags. The rear of the stage was curtained off with red, white and blue bunting. To the right and left of the stage bunting was arranged to represent a sunburst with curtains made of immense national was a property of the stage bunding was arranged to represent a sunburst with curtains made of immense national was a surface. tional banners. Fan-shaped curtains of the same material extended from the right to the left of the stage overhead. The stage itself was raised some four feet above the general level of the floor so as



and smilax. A conspicuous feature of all these decorations was the gilding of all the picture frames and shields and staves which ornament the hall. An immense wase containing golden rod, rested at the right hand of the presiding officer. Gold was everywhere on all the ornaments on which it could be appropriately placed. On the wells on the upper and lower. to give the officers and the distinguished

be empowered to call future conventions.
The adoption of this latter portion of the report, looking to a permanent party, was accompanied by deafening applause.

Caffrey Made Chairman. In assuming the chair Senator Caffrey made a speech outlining the policy and purpose of the "National Democrats."

Among other things he said:

"When our people recover from the debauch of populism and anarchy they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley those men will be If we go to McKinley those men will be the recognized exponents of democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dis-sipated and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold-only to find it destroyed. We therefore stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to

throughout the land for all Democrats to rally forth to support of Government and law, for the honor of their country and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories."

John P. Irish of California, who has quite a reputation as an orator, fully justified it with a brief speech prior to adjournment of the convention to 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Chairman Caffery called the convention to order at 11:38 Thursday morning. The Platform Committee was not ready to report, so the crowd called on Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for a speech. He was es-

P. Breckinridge for a speech. He was escorted forward amid mingled hisses and cheers, and made a brief address. Mr. Ochs. of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the national convention express-

an outburst of cheers that caused him to retire to a lobby in confusion. John E. Hartridge of Louislana, after regretting the refusal of President Cleveland to allow his name to be presented, seconded Gen. Palmer's nowination. Georgia did the same. Then the States, one after-another, fell into line. Senator Palmer was nominated on the first ballot, and the choice was at once made unanimous on motion of Gen. Brags.

The nomination of the Vice President was then taken up, and the Chairman instructed the reading clerk to call the roll.

structed the reading clerk to call the roll.



GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

promptly called out "Kentucky." This raised a cheer for Gen. Buckner, and his name rose from all parts of the hall. Wm. B. Browden made the nominating speech. mense vase containing golden rod, rested at the right hand of the presiding officer.

At the right hand of the presiding officer.

Cold was everywhere on all the ornaments on which it could be appropriately placed.

On the walls on the upper and lower galleries were golden wreaths, within which in the that Democrats may unite to avert great roat.

Browden made the nominating speech and tread egate sprung up and moved to nominate degrate sprung up and moved to nominate the report of the Resolutions Committee.

The platform declares that the convention a dozen seconds and was carried with the report of the Resolutions Committee. en seconds and was carried with a

PASSENGERS ON AN OCEAN LINER SUFFER.

Three Dead and Many Sick-Judge Lynch Holds Court in Minnesota-Fall River Man and His Mother-in

Law Create a Sensation.

Big Steamer a Hoapital.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which arrived at New York from Bremen and Southampton Wednesday, was little better than a floating hospital for several days after she had left the latter port. Three deaths occurred on the steamship. Two were occasioned by possening from guitable lobsters and the third was a case of suicide from Mooting. In addition at least fifty pussengers, as In addition at least fifty pussengers, as well as all of the officers of the ship, at The lobster, and were dangerously ill for several days. The poisoning happened the day after the Havel left Southampton The lobsters were purchased in Beniley and Southampton and it has been impos sible to find that anyone was to blame.

LYNCH TWO AT GLENCOE.

Disappointed at a Verdict, a Mol

Assaults the Jail.
At Glencoe, Minu., the trial of the first of the two men charged with the murder of Sheriff John Rogers resulted Saturday in a verdict of murder in the second day in a verdict of murder in the second degree, which did not please some of the people, and a double lynching bee resulted early Sunday morning. The two men lynched were Darman Musgrove and H. A. Chigmars. On June 28 the accused men had assaulted a farmer, and Sheriff Bugers and deputy went after them with warrant the following day. They resist-ed arrest, and during the altereation the Sheriff was shot and killed, although they made no offer to harm the deputy. The men were strangers in the county, and the Sheriff was a popular official. The jury in the case of Musgrove was out nine hours, and finally brought in a verdict of second degree murder. Between 12 and 1 o clock legree murder. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night a nob appeared at the jail door, and after tring the guards and breaking the locks of the cells they made the prisoners dress. The mot took them to the bridge over Buffalo Creek, on the roal leading to the scene of the murder, and placing them in the same relative positions as when they committed the murder, they swying them over the edge of the bridge the drop of fifteen feet breaking both their necks. The best people of Glencee and the county are loud in their Giencoe and the county are loud in their denunciation of the lynching and propose to see what can be done to discover who constituted the mob.

WOULD WED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAV Love Affair at Fall River, Mass.

Nipped by Indignant Relatives,
Widower Charles F. Borden, of Fall.
River, Mass., aged 42, senior member of
the firm of Borden, & Remington, who
control the drug trade, of Southern New
England, tried unsuccessfully to marry
his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Remlagion, aged 63, widow of Robert K.
Remington, one of the most distinguished men of whom Phil Rivet eyer boasted. Mr. Borden's wife died mis viant ago, and skr nightly ago her mother and Mr. Bor-den beginstheir courtship, The fact, was not happy until the ligner was procured, when it was stopped by the indignant relatives of both parties.

Standing of National League.
Following is the standing of the cluts of the National Baseball League.

Western League Standing

Western League Standing.
Following in the stunding of the clubs in the Western League:
W. L.
Minneapolis 77 39Kansas City 63 56
Indianapolis 66 48Milwankee 56 66
St. Paul 69 52Columbus 43 79
Detroit 67 52 Grd Rapids 40 82

Runs Down a Friend's Slaver. J. W. Wulker murdered P. J. Byrnes in Chantauqua County, Kansas, and fied. Cloyd Crook, a neighbor of the murdered man, followed the criminal on foot firty miles. Walker from sheer exhaustion fell asleep, with is revolver in his right hard. Crook grabbed the weapon, and marched the nurderer to a farm house, where his hands were tied. Then, withest food or rest. Crook marched him back to Sedan and delivered him up to the

Lloyd Brice has sold the North American Review, one of the oldest maguzines in the United States. David A. Monroe of New York, who is the editor, president and treasurer, was for a number of years connected with the literary department of Harper & Brothers. He became gen-eral manager of the Review in May, 1880.

Citizens' Bank of Sabina Fails, II. H. Thorpe, sole owner of the Citiof assignment. The assets are estimated at \$20,000, with liabilities about the same.

Deposits will be paid in full. Mr. Thorpe is the owner of considerable real estate. Granes at Five Cents a Basket. The grape growers of Northern Ohjo ang at 5 cents a basket of ten pounds In the vineyards. There is no profit if each a price, for the basket costs 24

Temperance Men Win a Point, At Ottawa, Ont., Premier Laurier said that the Dominion Government had de rided at the next session of Parliament for taking a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. The speaker announced

restaurant was to be absolutely abolished Killed by an Express Train.

William F. Slocum, a prominent lawyer of Roston, was killed Friday morning in ewtouville. Mass., by an express train

Strawberries in September.

Otis Burlingame, living near Laporte, Ind., marketed eight quarts of strawberries Thursday, picked from vines that bore a good crop in the regular season last spring; this second crop is as good as the first. Home grown strawberries in September are highest curiosity.

Indiana Are Starving Eathers Gover and Lacoste, Roman Catholic missionaries, who have arrived in Queble from Labrado, which that dis-ease and hunger are rapidly external ting the scattered Indian tribes of that

MARCH OF THE TREETERANS.

يورغونو و دونونونو خواوي در در ويونو الروزي التنظيم الديانات العباد بالمداسم اليام . در در دارات ال

Thousands viewed the parade of the G. A. R. at St. Paul Wednesday. In re-G. A. R. at St. Paul Wednesday. In recent years it has been thought necessary to shorten the length of the grand paradol of the old soldiers, and this year's parade exceeded two miles by but a trifle, and as it was over smooth streets and enay walking, no ill effects were unticipated from the tramp. The various divisons formed shortly after 10 o'clock. Gea. Walker and staff, headed, the parado, the first division, led by the Yejaran Signal Corps, and including the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, following. The second division consisted the departments of Ohio and New York. lowing. The second division consisted of the departments of Ohio and New York. In the third division there were the de-partments of Connecticut; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Isl-and, New Hampshire, Verniont, Potompe, Virginia, and North Caroling. The fourth Virginia, and North Caroling. The fourth division in a made up of the departments of Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, 1978, and Indiana. The departments of Corordo, Wyomiag, Kausas, Dolawate, Missouri and Oregon were in the fifth division. The sixth division the fifth division. The sixth division fucluded Kentucky, West Virginia, Bouth Dakota, Washington, Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah and Tenessoe. In the seventh division were the departments of Louislana, Missis ippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakots, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The department of Minnesota closed the parade, comprising the eighth division.

STATE OF SIEGE IN MANILA

Spain Will Have to Divide Her Ferces Now.

An official dispatch received from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that a revolutionary outbreak has occurred there and that a state of siege has been proclaimed. Next to Cuba the Philippine Islands are the chief colonial possession of Spain. The same greedy, tyragnous methods of government that have forced Cubans to revolt repeatedly have at last spurred the Philippine Islanders to revolution. This rebellion is the one thing which, more than all others, Spaiff has feared for more than a year past. If is the best possible news for Cuba, since it means that Spain's troops must be divided between two rebellious provinces instead of being concentrated on one. The Philippines are a group of large and small islands, more than 100 in number, lying directly southers to the Chinese coast and northwest of New Guines. The sent of the Snauish than 100 in number, lying directly south-east of the Chinese coast and northwest of New Guinea. The sent of the Spanish government of the islands is at Manila, in the southwestern part of the great isl-and of Luzon, 41,000 equate miles in ex-tent. Manila has a population of 270,000. The islands altogether have 7,000,000 pop-ulation, or nearly twice, that, of Cuba, on about, 116,000 squage miles, of territory. The islands have been a very valuable colony for Spain, producing great quanti-ties of "bugar, hemp, tybicco; coffee and coca. The news of the rebellion in the Phillipnings will insure the Cuban natriot coca, The news of the rebellion in the Philippines will inspire the Cuban patriots to make still greater sacrifices for their liberty; as it so greatly whimness the prospects of their ultimate success.

TO RETALIATE ON CANADA.

Seattle Banks, Will Discount Money of the Dominion.

Senttle (Wash.) banks will retaliate on Canadian banks for althounting the money of the United States. The militer has been alignessed informally by the clearing house, shid fund action, will, be taken at once. The Canadians share been making a discount of 10 per cent, on American money, and, thig proposed action of the Seattle banks, which will undoubtedly be taken, will be a discount of 2 per cent, on paper, while 50 cent pieces will be received for 40 cents and 25 cent pieces for 20 cents. The banks will give ter days notice to their customers of the new rule. their customers of the new rule.

HALR TURNS BLACK.

Hosea Brown, Furnishes a Peculiar Case of Physical Change.

Hosea Brown, of Grant's Pass, Ore, one of the survivors of the war of 1812, is 105 years old, and during the past year his hair, which has been gray fifty years, has been turning black; until at the present the base in an autory hair in his and need turning black, until at the present time there is not avgragy hair in his head. He fought through the war of 1812, and was wounded in an engagement before Boston. He had two brothers, who died at the ages of 90 and 93 respectively.

Didn't Go to Glory.

According to the faith of the Apostolic Christian Congregation, of New York, the world, was to have come to an end at suntise Wednesday and the Savior, they said, appear with the orb of day to gather into paradise the 3,000 people there and in Germany who believed that He was come in the This was the absolute faith of the ing. This was the absolute faith of the ongregation, members of which held all day and night sessions and prayer meet-ing in its hall at 154 East 54th street, New York, in preparation to the end. This curious sect of Christians, in belief resembling the Millerites and Latter Day Saints, was founded thirty-three years ago by Julius Stangnowski, who claimed to have a vision in Koenigsburg Sept, 2, 1803. In that vision, so claimed the seer, Christ appeared to him and fold him that christ appeared to him and told him that the second coming was fixed for exactly thirty-three years from date—that day. The sect never had much growth, but its members made up for paucity by enthusi-asm and fervency. A mob of the unregen-erate, who laughed at the idea that anyone was to go to heaven Wednesday, filled the street in front of Leader Stutzke's house during Tuesday evening and assailed it. The police dispersed the crowd and a patrolman was stationed at the prophet's

Shot Down the Track The first accident on the Pike's Peak Cor Wheel Railroad since it was opened five years ago occurred Sunday, and but for the safety brakes used on all the cars of this line a trainload of passengers would have been hurled down the mountain to destruction. Coming down the mountain the sidebars on the driving wheels on both sides of the engine broken training the sidebars of the engine broken training the engine broken training the sidebars of the engine broken training training the sidebars of the engine broken training tr apart rendering the compressed air brakes on the engine useless. Conductor Guymar on the engine useless. Conductor Guyman applied the automatic brakes in the passenger coach and soon stopped that. The engineer and fireman were compelled to abandon the engine, which was beyond control, and it went down the twenty-flive per cent, grade at a terrific rate of speed for nearly a mile. Then it strucks a curve, jumped the track, and short through the air for fully 150 fleet! going clear over a bowlder fifteen feet high amon the mountain side above the track. It plowed immense holes in the mountain and the tender and engine separated just as the engine exploded, hurling fron and steel in all directions.

Vermont Goes Republican.
Vermont has declared for Josiah Grout
Republican, for Governor and for the Republican State ticket entire byna ma iorly that equaled the prediction of the most conddent Republican manager. The total vote cast was by far the largest in the history of the Sinter In every county great gains were made by the Republicans.

Cause out to traching the Research Hodios Lexing the Research A shocking double murder and suicide A shocking double murder and suicided 22c to 24c.

Mass Alscorered three miles from Nepph New York—Cattle, \$2.00 to \$2.25; hose, set. Ill., when William Malson, who works \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep. \$2.00 to \$4.00; for Lou Wilson, a farmer, found the wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2; corpses of his employer's wife, his little 25c to 26c; cats, No. 2 white, 10c to 21c; and 25c to 26c; cats, No. 2 white, 10c to 21c; and 25c to 25c, and 25c to 26c; cats, No. 2 white, 10c to 21c; and 25c to 25c.

a gerolver in his hand. Wilson was well STATE OF MICHIGAN.

known, having been a farmer in the vi-cinity all his life. He was about 38 years He was steady and industrious, and his business seemed to prosper until with-in the last couple of years, when he has been in financial straits, owing to the gen-eral hard threes. Lately he has been in a despondent mood, at times being plunged in profound medically. His wife tried to cheer life up, but with little success, and finally sire became affected with his hopeless humor. No one had eyer beard either one make threate, or such horrible deed as what done he never gave the least retired to the last was all of the last with the last with the last with the last was selected. intimation of it. Mrs. Wilson was slightly his believ, being about 40 years old. Milson hid freen in their employ for several months. He was out with a team Wangsary first only the house at noon, and rearrange at u a clock, as was his daily babit, He stopped at the house, but finding ho, one there, drove on to the harn to put up his horses. All unwitting of the new presence of death, he unharmessed his shifted and put them into their stalls, and the heart them into their stalls, and the heart of the loft to throw down some hay. He was astonished to discover three footies lying on the floor, and horrised to sind life textinct from each. Back that here shot through the head, the ball in every case entering the temple squarely intimation of it. Mrs. Wilson was slight in every case entering the temple squarely as if directed by careful and deliberate aim. Wilson's own forehead was blackened with powder grains just around the yound, and there seems has do no donot that he had sain himself and family. The sount, authorities were notified, and an inness held.

COMMITTEES RUSHING.

Immense Quantities of Campaign Literature Being Sent Out. Literature Being tent Unt.
With the presidential election eight,
weeks off, the several political committees
in Washington are running at full speed
supplying literature. So far the Republican committee has sent out 8,000,000 docunients, and will continue to send them out at the rate of 500,000 per day. The Democratic committee is now well supplied with documents. It has already sent out 3,000,000 copies of documents, and its daily output will be 150,000 per day. The silver committee, Secretary Difenderfer said, will, within the next ten days, send out 2,000,000 documents. The Populists have sent out 3,000,000 documents, and are now sending out 100,000 per day. From the Democratic, Populist and silver leadquarters the documents are sent to individuals and clubs direct, while most a gasoline stove exploded in a restaurant on Water street, Sault Ste. Marie, Thursday afternoon and started the most extensive conflagration in the history of unients, and will continue to send them can committee is sent to the State Central Committees, and by them distributed to clubs and individuals.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Gold Standard Democrats Prace Them in Nomination.

John McAuley Palmer, of Illinois, is the nominee of the gold standard Democrats for President. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, is the nominee for Vice President. They were nominated Thursday afternoon at Indianapolis almost without opposition and amid schees of great enthusiasm. There was but one bell lot, Senator almost receiving 7072, rotes to 124% Ian Licen. Rungs, of Wisconsin Gen. Buckner was chosen by acclamation. In less than three hours the convention named its candidates, adopted its declaration of principles and adjourned sine die, Generals Palmer and Buckner will be formally nothed of their nomination at Louisville Sept. 12, and the national committee is preparing for a vigorious campaign in every State of the Union.

PREDICTS A VERY HARD WINTER Gold Standard Democrats Place Then

PREDICTS A VERY HARD WINTER Who Foretold the St. Louis Cy

on Who Foretold the St. Louis Cy-clone Heard From Again.

Joseph H. C. Swan, of Wichita, Kan., widely known for his correct forecast of the St. Louis dyclone and other meteorological phenomena, inness the following prediction: The winter of 1896-97 will be very long and cold, with much snow in all localities where snow is a factor. Blizgards will be numerous, highways and all localities where snow is a factor. Bliz-cards will be numerous, highways and railways will be blockaded, all to be fol-lowed by much rainfall and high water most of the year. Do not be in haste to get in spring crops. Plant large and late varieties of corn. Wet weather will be your trouble. Provide, good shelter for self and stock and do not forget the suf-fering, hungry and poor of our land.

Unrising in Chino. An anti-Christian outbased has oc-curred in Shantung, China: The rioters are members of a society originally form-ed for the purpose of mutual protection against bandits, but it is said now it has

pecome the bandit organization itself

Arrested for a Big Fraud.
Julius Stein and Joseph Robinson, the latter a small jeweler, are under arrest at New York, and it is alleged they fraudulently secured diamonds worth \$100,000 from Julius M. Lyon, a diamond dealer

Miss Laura Millson, a niece of Candidate William J. Bryan, and John L. Martin, both of Salem, Ill., eloped to Jeffersonville, Ind., and were married. The bride's mother is a sister of Mr. Bryan.

Warship Sent There. The Spanish warship Isla de Cuba has been ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands immediately.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Catle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 56c; corn. No. 2, 20c to 21c; cats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; pointoes, per bushel, 20c o 30e; broom corn, common short to shoice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.
Indianpolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to
\$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00;
sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75;
wheat, No. 2, 50c to 58c; corn, No. 2
white, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs. \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 59c to 60c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 18c to 19c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 28c

No. 2 White, 11c to 15c; Ffe, No. 2, 25c to 30c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2. 60c to 02c; egrn, No. 2. mixed, 16c to 18c; rye; No. 2, 30c to 31c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 50c to 81c; corn, No. 2 rellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c; to 20c; rye, 32c to 34c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 30c; corn, No. 2 vallow; 20c to 22c; pany, No. 2 mixed; the rot 17c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 30c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.20.
Milwankee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 53c

clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.20.

Millwaukee-Wheel, NM: 22-spring, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 3, 21c to 22c; data-No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 20c to 31c; rre., No. 1, 32c to 31c; rgck, mess, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs.

3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 20c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hoge,

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Released Tail Inmates at Ontonagor Do Noble Work of Rescue-\$400,000 Blaze in the Business Part of the "Soo"-After Derelict Corporations,

three Lives Were Lost at Ontonagon

The remains of Mrs. Park, a German woman, and of two unidentified men have been found in the ruins of Ontonagon. The wife of Sheriff Corbett was in charge The wife of Sheritt Corpett was in charge of the jail when the fire invalled the city. The village marshal refused to take charge of the prisoners, two of them being the notorious Disacan Beveridge and James Redpath, who are awaiting trial for the murder of a woman six years ago, and for which crime their testimony secured consistent and enterior to life imprisonment. riction and sentence to life imprisonment of a man whose inocence has since been shown. So Mrs. Corbett released them shown. So Mrs. Corbett, rejeased them all, and in return Beveridge and Redpath conducted her and an area, woman named Emmons to places of safely. Then they hurried back to the village and were foremost, at the peril of their own lives, in the work of rescuing belated victims. Several, times, their clothes were on fire and their faces, blistered and hair singed by the heat of Upon Shariff Corbett's return the day following they reported to him, but were told there was no place to keep them and to shift for themselves, only keeping ready for call when wanted. This keeping ready for call when wanted. This hey promised to do. The news of the fire caught Pat Nester in bed at Baraga. In less than two hours he had his trig loaded down with supplies and was steaming for Ontonagon. At Houghton and Hancock not a tug could be found that would try to go out, but the Colton steamed right through the high seas and made the

A gasoline stove exploded in a rectaurant on Water street, Sault Ste. Marie, Thursday afternoon and started the most extensive conflagration in the history of extensive configuration in the history of the city. A north gale prevailed at the time and it was but a few moments until a long row of wooden buildings were licked up by the flames. Frenkland Brothers' three-story brick store came next, and from them the fire crossed the street and consumed the Metzger Block, the "Soo" National-Bauk Block, in which was logated the nostedlies and the eastern locus National Bank Block, in which was located the postoffice and the custom house, the Perry and Chippewa Hotels and other smaller buildings are total losses, itogether with nearly everything they confained. The "Soo" new building, Smith Block and "Asoo" Savings Bank Block were also considerably damaged by fire and water. Everything moveable from these buildings was taken out. Among the heaviest losers are the Soo National Bank Prengluier Brothers general marthe heaviest losers are the Soo National Bank, Prenzlauer Brothers, general merchints; Hynea & McKenna, tailors; J. F. Maloney, liquors; R. D. Perry, hotel; Mrs. H. P. Smith, hotel; loss Brothers, liquors; E. S. B. Sutton, McDonald & Chapman, J. W. Pine, lawyers; the Bell Telephone Company; James Strachan, machine shop, and the Minresota Steamship Company supply store. The loss is estimated at about \$400,000. Insurance will reach about half that emount. The vill reach about half that amount. will reach about half that amount. The fire department of the Canadian Soo and troops from Fort Brady rendered efficient service. The city firemen and citizens worked like Trojans, and it was by a very narrow margin that the balance of the business section escaped destruction. A falling wall injured two soldiers, but it is thought not seriously.

Corporations Must Pay. Corporations Must Pay.

The last Legislature made it the duty of the Attorney General: to proceed against the directors of all corporations failing to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, and to collect a one of \$5. per day for each secular day after March. I during the pendency of such neglect. Attorney General Maynard, in accordance with this requirement, is sending out bills to each delinquent corporation, the amount assessed to each being \$805, and the aggregate amount due being between \$800,000 and \$900,000. This is an entirely new thing in Michigan, and as the Attorney General declares that he proposes to collect every dollar of the penalties the directors of the delinquent concerns per day for each secular day after March he directors of the delinquent concerns are greatly agitated.

Short State Items.

Bronson's cemetery is so full of weeds and brush that visitors do not dare to pentrate the wilds any great distance for

Crizens of Au Sable who have not paid heir poll tax and have not the ready oney to do so, will be compelled to work it out on the streets of the city, repairing sidewalks, etc.

Fire destroyed a million feet of lumbe at Cheboygan belonging to Mr. Charlton, of Toronto, and the Spry Lumber Com-pany, of Chicago. The loss is about \$200,-000; fully insured.

Manistee County fruit growers have ound a new outlet for their fruit which s paying them better than the old scheme of sending it to Milwaukee. They now send it by special steamer to the Upper

Penincula. A little white girl, about 3 years of age, A little white girl, about 3 years of age, wandered to the home of David Grey, an Indian of the Sarnia reserve, near Port Huron, and up to the present time no claimant for it has appeared or any slarm given that such a child is missing. The little child could not tell her name or give any intelligible information whatever as, to where she came from. The Grey family has become quite ntiachetic that ability come quite attached to the child high a so seems well contented with it new surroundings, and they will retain control of the little waif unless its proper

guardian puts in an appearance. A fire occurred at Ithnen Thursday at-ternoon in the elevator of the Aim Arbor Railroad, Company. The building was under the management of A. S. Barber & Co., who had a large amount of grain stored there. About 2,000 bushels of grain belonging to outside parties were also stored in the building. The damage is as follows: To the building, \$500; insurance(\$1,400. A. S. Barber & Co.'s loss is nearly \$2,000; insurance \$1,500. It is not known whether there is any insur-ance of the grain owned by the ontside parties or not. The origin of the fire is

The constitution of the Battle Creek Y it. C. A. excludes from membership Catholics, Unitarians and Seventh Day Ontonios, Chiarians and Seventh Day Adventists. The Adventists have organ ized a society of their own, known as the Young Men's Self-Improvement Society with 110 members, and they propose a

The twelfth annual reunion of the so diers and sailors of Muskegon Valley will open at Riverside Park, Newayro, Sept 44, and continue till Sept. 19. Tucsday the 15th, will be Old Settlers' day; Wed nesday, Maccabor day, Piccommittee which, with tents of private parties, will bring the total number to at least 750. Hillsdale and Antrim Counties have giv

en up local option. An electric lighting plant will be put i at Morenci, Lenawee County.

St. Mary's Hospital, Suginaw, cel brated its twenty-first anniversary. The Adrian Knights Templar band has concluded a pleasant four days' encamp-ment at Devil's Lake.

Gov. Rich has reappointed George H Durand, of Plint, member of the State Board of Examiners. Cholera infantum is causing a great dea

of sickness among children at Standish Several deaths have occurred. Branch County gardeners are harvest-ing a fine second crop of raspberries, the

esult of heavy rains and hot weather. As near as can be ascertained, 2,000,000 destroyed in the Cheboygan Lumber Company's dock fire.

Charles Burris, of Davison, was attacked by tramps near-Whiting, Ind., rebbed, beaten insensible and thrown from a rapidls moving train. He will die. There was an echo of the Hayward wil

case in the Probate Court at Muskegon

Baturday, when costs aggregating \$1.000. arising from the recent suit, were taxed The Prohibitionists of Genesee Count held their convention at Flint Monday and nominated a county ticket headed by Joseph Eames for Probate Judge and Will-

iam Swinler for Sheriff. A. P. Crell's electric mail car cume to grief at Ionia, Saturday. It took and de-livered mail at twelve stations all right, but on nearing the next station it fell-through the treatle, the rails spreading.

Muskegon sportsmen will sow wild rice seed along the Muskegon River in an ef-fort to coax back the wild duck that of late have been giving the river the go-by on account of the poor feeding facilities. The farmers of Lexington Township. Sanilac County, want someone to licate a canning factory at Croswell. They will see that it is supplied with the raw material and will also give a bonus to the right man.

The residence of Fred E. Dolph, a hard working, nainter of, Battle Creek, was burned Sunday afternoon. It was just beyond the water hydrants and out of the stry limits. Loss, \$1,200, and no history after sound about his foreign working. The stry limits is to be head of the heathen;" how dimits ance.

On Aug. 15 Bert Wildsmith, a 17-year old boy, of Kalamazoo, was taken to the police station with several naughty boys, but was released at once. He did not go home and hasn't been heard from since. His parents are frantic.

At Detroit Frank Beaublen, aged 40, a member of an old French family and recently heir to a large sum of money, shot and mortally wounded his wife Sun-day morning in a drunken frenzy. He then attempted to kill his two children and olew his own brains out.

Joseph C. Foley, of Ypsilanti, is said to be on the track of millions. He has organized a company to develop a gold mine in the Rainy Lake region, Minnesota. The mine is now down 200 feet. Less than, \$150,000 has been spent so far, but a yearly income of over \$300,000 is assured.

The fruit men of northern Oceana County have sent a representative to Minne-apolis and St. Paul and will hereafter ship their fruit to him, and he will dist of it in a market that is not glutted, as are those of Milwaukee and Chicago. The growers expect to make a much better thing out of their crop in this way.

The proprietor of the creamery at Manchester has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the farmers will lose considerable money. The farm ers are now attempting to organize a

An old Indian by the name of Nobba near Munising, is changing color to-a per-fect white. The skin on his hands is als-ready white, and white spots are appear-ing on his face and breast. Nobbo is very bald. It is a disgrace for a redskin to be without hair on the top of his head, so he has never been known to remove his cap.

Henry Kuhn Sr., of Post Huron, placed the muzzle of a revolve; between his feeth and shot himself dend. He was slightly deranged, and had attempted suicide before. For many years Mr. Khi, who was about 64, had been in the leather business. The only motive known for the suicide was a cancer-like sore on Mr. Kulm's face, which caused him much pain.

While a crew were thrashing Tuesday afternoon on the farm of Herbert Lossing, near Sanilac Center, the boiler exploded satinate center, the solder exploded, skilling three men and severely injuring two others. The dead are: George Casterlion, Durlus Lossing, Lanson Lossing, The injured: James Davis, George Tallman. Casterlion and the two injured men.

A Covert Township fruit grower has horse which seems to know more than some men. The horse's duty is to have peaches from the orchard to the packing ouse, and instead of requiring a man to drive him, he attends to the matter unaided. He walks through the orchard where baskets that are filled, he stops, waits fill the baskets are loaded into the wagor and then moves on, and when the wag is full, goes to the packing house, where i

s unloaded.

At Ionia the United States signal ser vice officers captured Frank and George Kingston, counterfeiters. They captured the press, and they believe they have made the most important arrest in years. The two men arrested are natives of Ionia and have previously borne a good reputs tion. Frank is 25 years old and Geo tion. Frank is 25 years old and George 30, the former being the artist who made the plate. They had \$7,250 in \$2 bills, all ready to float, and paper enough to make \$1,000,000 more. The plates from which the bills were printed are made of box wood and the bills are all treasury notes of the series of 1890, containing a medal lion portrait of Alexander Hamilton, and so clever that none but an expert can de

Dr. Frank Bournes, for two years as Dr. Frank Bournes, for two years as-sistant to Dr. Darling at the University Medical College, has been appointed full professor in the Southern Medical College ot Atlanta, Ga.

When Pine Grove avenue, in Port Hur on, was paved, a few years ago, some of the largest property owners escaped pay-ing their assessments through legal tech-nicalities. Now the paying is worn out. The City Council voted to close up the street and pave Stone street, which runs purallel, unless the recalcitrant residents will pay the tax they dodged several years

For the first time in its history the suc plent tomato is neglected in Comstocl Township, Kalamazoo County. The vine are prostrated with the weight of the superabundant crop, and invitations to "come and help yourself" are treated with

The managers of the Ionia district fair are not going to rely on prize pumpkins or horse trots to draw the crowds this year. They have decided the political issues afford more interesting attractions. They have therefore, arranged for two hig days. Thursday, therefore, arranged for two hig days. Thursday, which the next day, Friday, is "Democratic and free alter day." THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CITIES IN MOURNING.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec tion-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

Leason for September 13. Golden Text.—"The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer."—II.

Sam., 22: 2.

David's gratitude to God is the subject of this lesson, which is found in IL Sam., 22: 40-51. The psalm of which the lesson forms a part probably belongs to the earlier years of David's reign. The introductory verse indicates this: "David of this ductory verse indicates this: "David spake unto the Lord the words of this sake unto the Lord the words of this seed him out of the hand of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul." It mues, and out of the hand of Saul." It may have been written at the time named in II. Sam., 7:1: "And it came to pass, when the king sat in his house, and the Lord" had given him rest round about from all his anemies," etc.; 22:51 seems to indicate that the prophecy of Nathan was still fresh in the writer's mind. But though weitten early in David's life, the was still fresh in the writer's mind. Hall though written early in David's life, the compiler of the book has placed the padin together with other miscelleneous matter at the close of the book, and hence to the close of the book, and hence to mest late in the series of lessons upon David. However, it fitly sums up one side of David's character, and is therefore not strappropriately placed. Just why the committee which selected the lesson bean in the middle of a vargarabh is not gan in the middle of a paragraph is no The lesson should have begun a verse 38.

Explanatory.

Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies." read as in revised version, "thou hast also made mine enemies turn then backs unto me."

"Eyen unto the Lord." the heathen na-tions in their perplexity are represented as crying for help to Jehovah, the God of

nations round about him foreshadows th universal rule of Christ; yet how truly universal rule of Christ; yet how truly,

"The future tenses in this and the following verses should be past tenses, as
in the preceding: "served me," "submitfed themselves," "faded away," etc.
David is still speaking of what has al-Juria is still speaking of what has ni-ready happened, as a cause for grafitude. "And they shall be afraid out of their close places," rather, as in revised ver-sion, "and shall come trembling out of their close places."

Suggestions for Study.

Of course no one will think of studying the lesson without the rest of the psaim. To nid in following the progress of thought we give a division of the chapter, quoted from Kirkpatrick: Verses 2-4, introductory invocation of Jehovah; 5-7, the psalmist's perils, his cry for help; 8-10, the manifestation of Jehovah; for the discomiture of David's enemies; 17-21, Jehovah's deliverance of his servant for his faithfulness; 22-25, the integrity of David's life and its reward; 26-28, the law of God's dealings with men; 29-31, God's Suggestions for Study. of God's dealings with men; 29-31, God's faithfulness attested by the psalmist's experience; 32-37, the praise of Jehovah the giver of victory; 38-43, David's destruction of his enemies; 44-40, the estable of the given of the given of the grant of the tablishment of David's dominion; 47-51 concluding thanksgiving and doxology.

The psalm is repeated as Psalm 18. The
differences between the two versions have
given rise to much discussion. Some of them are plainly due to the confusion of

them are plainly due to the confusion of similar letters in the original; for instance, in verse 43 we find "they looked," in "S. 18:41. "they cried." The two words in Hebrew have almost exactly the rishme consonants and could easily have become confused. In other verses words and clauses have been transposed, etc. Besides these merely textual differences, however, there are others which must have been made by a reviser. Which is the later form of the psalm, it is not easy to say. It will be interesting to compare the two forms, in the revised version.

Teaching Hints

It will be kelpful to recall some of the particular instances of deliverance of which David speaks. He probably refers to Saul as well as other enemies of his persecution of David and notice how God's providence is shown in it all.

Gratitude to God for help in war is not peculiar to the Hebrew people. It is found in many ancient nations. The Asserted Hebrew people.

syrian kings, in narrating the victories of terlion, Durius Lossing, Lanson Lossing, spiran kings, in narrating the victories of The injured: James Davis, George Tall.

"Ecampaign, nearly always begin "by the man. Casterlion and the two injured men." help of Asshur my ford, of Ishtar my were standing on the stack, fully 100 feet. lady, (etc.). I subdued my enemies, "etc. way from the boiler, when it exploded."

But how different is the spirit of David from that of the fierce warriors of Nise-The difference appears more clear in the earlier verses of the chapter. No-tice the personal nature of David's gra-fude (vs. 5.7, 17-21); its reference to its

own character, "thy gentleness hath made me great," (rs. 36). David's God was regy much more than a mere military expert whose aid was to be invoked before going into battle, and who was to be thanked for victories.

The effect of gratitude upon character. This is a toole that can be brought home. This is a topic that can be brought hom to all. The habit of recalling at frequent intervals the things which we owe to God is one of the conditions of a happy lod is one of the conditions of a happy fe. The picture of David presented in the Scriptures is that of a man wl

thanked God as naturally as he breathed. In the morning there was praise for the morning sun and fresh air and refreshed body: at noon, gratitude for sustaining power; at evening, thanks for guidance during the day. Not only the great events of life seem divinely ordered, but all things. How one-sided is the life of a Christian who is always asking and never returning thanks. Yet the proportion of thanksgiving to petition in ordinary public prayers in religious meetings is very small. It is to be feared that nost of us are inclined to take to ourselves the credit thanked God as naturally as he breathed small. It is to be feared that most of us are inchined to take to ourselves the credit for the ordinary results of our labors, forgetting that for the original endowment of talents and for all development of them we are indebted to God. David was a great fighter and did many things by his great fighter, and did many things by his own prowess; but he says; "Thou hast girded me with strength to battle." He was in his earlier years an able states-man, and established a large kingdom; but he says, "Thou hast kept me to be the head of the nations." This matter of gratitude is too often left out of the religious education of children and young people. They learn naturally enough to ask, but not to return thanks. This must be due to a defect in the example of older people. This lesson should be used to call attention to the privilege of prayer, and the duty of gratitude. Next Lesson-"Destructive Vices."-

Prov. 10: 22-33.

God's Adoptions. It is only the gazer who, seeing how things turn out for good, thinks, it is no matter what he does or whether he does anything. God adopts men's doings, but he does not adopt idle men; and the man whom this vision misleads into idleness gives God cause to do against him instead of through blim Unity he enters into the glory of Gud's works who works with God.

BENTON HARBOR AND ST. JO. SEPH FIREMEN KILLED.

Cleven Meet Death Under Falling Walls-Catastrophe Caused by the Burning of Yore's Opera House-Incendiarism Thought to Be the Cause

Firemen's Awful End.

A terrible calamity befell the twin cities of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor at an early hour Sunday morning—the destruc-tion of Yore's Opera House and the loss of eleven lives, members of the St. Jo-seph and Benton Harbor fire department. Only once in the history of these two places has there anything rivaled this dis-aster, and that was when the Chicora was lost.

The Dead. Edward T. Gange, St. Joseph, dray-

man; nead crushed. Arthur C. Hill, St. Joseph, foreman hose company; lived one hour. John Hoffman, Benton Harbor; crushed

John Hollman, Benton Harbor, crassiev into unrecognizable mass.
Louis Hoffman, Benton Harbor.
Thomas Kidd, Benton Harbor; unmarried; killed by live wires.
Will Mitton, Benton Harbor; leaves widow and seven children.
Scott Rice, Benton Harbor, bellboy at hotel wall fractured.

hotel; skull fractured.
Robert L. Rofe, St. Joseph; burned; Frank M. Seaver, St. Joseph; cut and ourned; lived three hours. Silas Frank Watson, St. Joseph; skull

rushed; leaves widow. Frank Woodley, Benton Harbor; killed by live wires; widow and three children.

The Injured. John A. Crawford, Benton Harbor; burned about the head. William Freund, St. Joseph; cut about

the hend. ... Will McCormick, Benton Harber; ankle crushed and leg broken.
Frank S. Paget St. Joseph; bruised and
burned about legs.
At midnight fire was discovered in the

At midnight fire was discovered in the rear of Yore's Opera House Block. There was a performance in the house Saturday night and the andience had not been gone more than three-quarters of an hour when the fire was discovered. Its origin is a mystery, but it may have been caused by a gasoline stove in the basement of the building where a banana ripening room is located. Incendiarism also is a widely-accepted saspicton.

The St. Joseph hook and ladder company was requested by Chief Johnson of

The St. Joseph hook and tadder com-pany was requested by Chief Johnson of Benton Harbor to assist fighting the fire from the rear in order to saye the build-ings across the alley. They began work and had not more than got their ludders raised when the top part of the alley wall was noticed to totter, and a yell went up, but too late.

The crash came and the boys tried to

get away, but nine were buried b a wall that stood eighty feet high.

a wall that stood eighty, feet high.
While the St. Joseph boys were getting
up their ladders the Benton Harbor boys
had a line of hose in the alley keeping the
finnes. Kidd and Woodley were killed
by live wires after the wall fc.l.
S. F. Watson was the first man taken
out dead. He was crushed. John Hoffman was taken out alive. He was injured internally and died soon after. E. H.
Gange was alive but badly mangled. He Gange was alive but badly mangled. He died soon. Louis Hoffman was next res-

cucel. His skull and thighs were frac-tured. He died early Sunday morning. Frank M. Searce had two holes burned in his back and was otherwise badly burned; and died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon Mr. Gange was senior member of the transfer and fruit buying firm of Gange & Budger, and well known on both sides of the lake. He was an Odd Fellow and

a Maccabec, carying \$10,000 insurance in the latter order. He leaves a wife.

Mr. Hill was manager of the St. Joseph laundry. He was a Knights of Pythias and a Maccabee, and carried \$1.000 in each order. He leaves a wife and two small oblidies. small children.

Mr. Seaver was a member of the liquor firm of Kibler & Scaver. He leaves a

\$2,000 in the Modern Woodmen. The two Hoffman boys were not broth

The two Hoffman boys were not brothers, but belonged to and carried insurance in the Modern Woodmen. John leaves a wife and six children. Louis was unmarried, as was Scott Rice and Thomas Kidd. Mr. Woodley leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Mitten a wife and four children. He was formerly of Buchanan. The ages of those killed range from 26 to 35 years.

Building & Total Loss.

The stores under the opera house were occupied by the News, a tailoring estaboccupied by lishment, a bakery and barber shop. The

Frank Woodley and Thomas Kidd were on top of adjoining buildings with hose when they encountered live electric wires, on which they were hanging when found. Policeman Charles Johnson narrowly escaped, as falling bricks tore his cost off, while another was protected by a telegraph pole. The work of removing the debtis was convented in the control of the control o lebris was commenced at once and those pinned in were removed in a few minutes punced in were removed in a few minutes except C. A. Hill. J. V. Howe lassoed one of the St. Joe firemen, who was half buried with bricks, and pulled him out of the intense hear that was cooking him.

Property Loss Is \$50,000. Joseph Friek's boot and shoe store, west of the opera house, was partly burned and demolished by the falling walls. He and his family lived over the store, and how they escaped being killed is a mys-

tery.

The loss is estimated at \$5,000, as fol-The loss is estimated in \$9,000, as run-lows: Patrick Yore, opera house and furnishings \$35,000, insured for \$19,000; Evening News, \$4,000, insured for \$2,500; Toseph Frick, hillfling, stock; and house-hold effects \$8,000, insured for \$4,500; other losses \$4,000, partly covered by in-

Inquest over the remains was com-menced and the examination continued till the question of live electric wires was reached, when an adjournment was made.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of \$12,342,684 Noted for the Month of August.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the Treasury Depart-ment shows that at the close of business

ment shows that at the close of business on the last of August the public dubt, less cash in the treasury, was \$078,497,106, which is an increase for the month of \$12,342,694, which is accounted for by the loss of nearly exactly that amount of each on hand, due to the excess of expenditures over receipts. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$847,364,269; debt on which interest huseseed, since maturity, \$1,622,969; debt bearing no interest, \$372,856,476. This does not include \$563,456,073 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding and cates and freewary notes outstanding and offset by an equal amount of each in the freawary. The cash in the freewary is classified as follows: 'Gold \$198.825.000 silver, \$515.017,700, paper, \$177,023.508; bonds, distributing others, balances, etc., \$17,002.75 methods, distributing others, balances, etc., \$17,002,276, making a total of \$440,058,746, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$600,042,345, which leaves \$233,246,600 cash in the treasury.



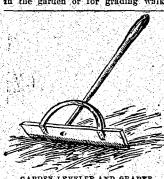
Warm Weather Milk House A very convenient milk house for arm climates, or for summer use in colder sections, is shown in the engrav-ing herewith. It is six feet square and large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is bulk under a large grape arbor, about twenty feet from my kitchen pump. The milk Courteen inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has screen cover, which may be covered



SUMMER MILE HOUSE.

Training the Heifers In training young heifers it is well to with cloth in very bot or dusty weath remember that gentle handling is a great factor in galning their good will and rebmission to be handled. All A table with shelf underneath of cupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, two dairy animals, whether young or old, feet wide and extending on all sides of should be taught to regard their master the house is covered with wire screen. as their best friend, If the young helfer is to be made a useful and pleasan tank give sufficient room for pails and animal for the dairy, it is important butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump tomed to all necessary manipulations while she is a calf. If they are handled familiarly from the first, there will eighteen inches below the sur face of the ground, across the twenty usually be very little trouble with them. foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the When force is used at the start to compel them to submit to being milked other end of the tank carries off the then the trouble begins. Many a young water after it has reached the proper height in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank, is used for emptying it when desired. The door heifer has been ruined as a dairy cow by bad usage. Get her started right, and much future trouble will be avoid ed; it will be far better to exercise a In the southwest corner is of wood. little patience than to have trouble as long as she is a cow. Board shutters cover the screens in rainy weather. The water in the tank Why Trees Are Discouraged. Some farmers, who seem sensible in most things, handle their orchards as may be changed at any time by pump ing water into the small tank at the weil.—American Agriculturist. if they did not know that any trees

Useful Garden Tool. Our engraving shows a very handy home-made tool for leveling seed heds in the garden or for grading walks



GARDEN LEVELER AND GRADER

and lawns. The board can be of considerable length, sharp at one edge, with a bit of flat iron riveted to th edge, the used-up blade of an old woodsaw being excellent for this purpose The handle is braced firmly by a half circle of iron which a blacksmith can iit in place in a few moments. With such an implement the work of leveling and grading can be done quickly and easily. It should have a place in any garden kit.

grden Kit.

Evils of Close Pasturing.

Evils of Close Pasturing. the growth in the early spring. When the covering of roots is eaten right down to the ground the frost penetrates more deeply, hence the ground remains cold longer in the spring. The cold winds, also, which sweep over the surface of the earth tend to retard growth. Take the very same field, compare the growth in early spring on the portions eaten bare with that made on the parts where more or less of a mulch of uneaten grass covered the roots all winter, and you will find that the grass blades on the parts so protected will have made several inches of growth before they commenced to grow on the other portions of the field. The yield of meadows is greatly increased, as already intimated, when they are not pas tured closely. The advantage of the protection from the uneaten portion of The orang will be greater in dry than in moist seasons, but with some grasses it will be considerable in any season. Shallow rooted grasses are thus greatly benefited. With timothy meadows the benefit in the crop is so great that it is at least an open question as to whether they should ever be pastured so long as they are to be retained as meadow. It is different with deep-rooted plants; they are less easily injured by either

Advantages of Diversified Farming. Diversified farming has two great advantages over that which is confined to one or two specialties. If the different erons are properly chosen there will be a succession of marketing to be done through the year, and also something to be done on the farm to keep its labor employed at all times. Where the specialty only is grown, though it may bring a good deal of money when sold, most of this has already been expended during the season while the crop was being grown. This is the difficulty with the Southern planter who depends wholly on his cotton crop. After the expense of making it is deducted the planter his less ready money than if had more crops, so as to be able to self something every month in the year.

A Large Hog Crop Probable. Another large corn crop will be gathered this year. As last year's crop was for egg production. THE INDEBTED FARMER

DEBASEMENT OF THEOURRENCY WILL NOT HELP HIM.

Wages to the Laborer Would Lead to a Curtailment of the Consumption of Farm Products-Prices Would Rule

A correspondent writes:

We can undoubtedly produce

stomachs of the afflicted animals. The

trouble was first reported in Delaware,

and has since become prevalent in other localities. The short barbed "hairs"

of the plant accumulate, and form into

hard, compact balls, which close up

the intestines of the animal, and pro-

duce peritonitis, gangrene and finally

death. As many as thirty of these balls

have been taken from one animal. It is advisable in view of all this, to ab-

stain from feeding this species of clover to stock after the plants have ceased

flowering, and especially never to use

or fodder the straw raised and thresh

ed as a seed crop. The dangerous halfs do not become stiff until the plant has passed the flowering stage, and has be-

were growing there. They plow and

or use the orchard for pasture, as if the

trees were no more to be considered than fence posts. No wonder the trees

Live Stock Notes,

Stock keeping keeps up the fertility of

In feeding oats and wheat better re

sults will be secured by feeding alter nately; they can be fed dry or soaked.

If animals cannot understandalan

guage, they at least realize that a gen-

tle voice betokens kindness toward

Keep the fences cattle proof. When

cattle are tempted to tump a low.

broken-down fence, a dangerous habit

A well-bred, well-fed vearling stee

can be made to ontwelch at twelve months the scrub at twenty-four

months. This being true, why continue

The meat of an animal whose bone

and muscle have been fully developed is

better than the meat of an animal that has been forced on the fat side from the

Keep no unprofitable stock, whether

t be horse, cow, hog, dog or poultry.

Make it a point that every month on the farm must at least earn the food it

The color of an animal affects its sale

as much as the other points of the ani

mal. Breed with the end in view to

get good conformation and color in the

steers that you want to send to market

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in Eng-

land, 32 cows and helfers averaged

\$145.25, and 16 bulls \$209. At another

sale, 66 head sold at an average of

\$133.50. Most of the bulls were sold

for exportation, a good many going to

Poultry Pointers.
When the bird begins to wheeze, you

Keep plenty of grit, old lime, etc.,

bout the premises if you want the

When the nests are where the dog

can run before and around them, either

the dog, the nests or the laying hens

are out of place. Laying hens need to

Keep the poultry out of the barn. It's

no place for hens. You can't give them

the care they need; you can't fight the lice, and you don't want them littering

Are some of your fowls looking pale

around the head, and not as lively as they should be? Look to the grit sup-

ply and put a few drops of tincture of

. It is best not to feed cooked vegeta

bles to fowls during warm weather.

They are too heating and fattening.

Resides: there is so much desirable

green stuff on the farm that is going to

Do not overcrowd the growing chick

in their coops during hot nights. When

overcrowded they become too warm

and then, being restless, the stronger ones will trample the weaker ones to daeth.

Give the small boy of the family ten

cents a day to give the fowls fresh wa-

ter three times a day during the hot spell, and you will get the money back

with compound interest. Remember

good fresh water is one of the essentials

iron in the drinking water.

have a case of roup on hand.

and in the cows that you want to sell.

Keening "dead stock" is making

become discouraged.

hem.

may be started.

to raise scrubs?

beginning.

many farmers poor.

South America.

poultry to do well.

be kept quiet.

up the barn.

crops which impoverish the soil,

to ripen. Use caution in this direc

A correspondent writes;
Among furmers this argument is used:
Buppose a farmer owns 160 acres of land,
on which he owes \$5000. This year he has
1000 bushels of wheat to sell, the proceeds
of which he expects to apply on the debt.
At present this wheat is worth 50 cents per
hishel, or \$500—helf the entire debt. Under
free salver he would get \$1 per bushel in
\$50-ent dollars, or \$1000—enough to discharge the debt. How should this argument,
be met?

ne met?

The change from the 100-cent gold dollar to the 50-cent silver dollar can be of no possible benefit to farmers who are on debt but have contracted to pay in gold.

of debt, or to farmers who are in debt but have contracted to pay in gold. These two classes embrace a majority of all the tillers of the soil who own, or chaim to own, land.

But there are many farmers who have bought land on time, or who have bought land on time, or who have borrowed money to grock or improve the farmes they own, and have not bound themselves to pay in gold. Before these farmers vote for free coinage, thinking it, will nid them, they should study the subject carefully.

A change of the standard to cheap retained to the standard to cheap retained by the walle of all the notes, mortgages, deposits in savings, national state and private banks, stock of building and loan associations, life insurance policies, and money in hand. There will not be a transfer of wealth from one set at persons to another, but a feetynction of wealth. These losses, enormous in the aggre-

wealth.

These losses, enormous in the aggregate and distributed all over the country, necessarile will bring on a terrific panic, which will paralyze all frade for a time and throw out of employment several millions of wage-carners. Those who do have work will get no more 50-cent free cohage dollars than they get now 100-ceats gold dollars. Thus the parchasing power of their wages would be cut down one-half.

This universal industrial. ne-haif. This universal industrial collapse and

power of their wages would be cut down one-half.
This universal industrial collapse and destruction of the purchasing power of the mass of the community would lessen the demand for all farm products, and thus depreciate their value.
This would be inevitable. Men with no wages or with half wages cannot buy the accustomed quantities of food. The downlines, belonging to the industrial classes, would have to economize rigorously in their food purchases. They would buy the least possible, of the poorest quality they could get along with.
There would not be the demand for beef, veal mutton, pork, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, fruits and vigetables which exist ordinarily. In view of this decreased demand the producer—the former—would have to lower his prices or his products would be seft on his hands.
Thus every farming community would suffer. The agriculturists of the United States would lose hundreds of millions, owing to their inability to market their products. They complain that prices me low now. They would find prices much lower than when there was no demand for what they had raised.

The cotton planters would not suffer as much by the free coinage paals as the Northern producer of foodstuffs. Nor would the tobacco growers of the border states. But they would not escape altogether, for it is impossible to miure the forty-five millions of town neple without all the rural part of the population suffering more or less.

The farmers must know that the city people are their best and chiefest customers and that when they are in distress and cannot buy the farmers cannot sell, and consequently suffer.

Farmers who are in debt and who vote for 16 to 150 cent money will find to their disappointment, if they elect Bryan and a Popocrat Congress, that they have overreached themselves, and have made the payment of their mortages still more difficult. For the panic will reduce consumption, and they will get no more cheap dollars than than they get now good dollars.

No debasement of the currency which brings on a widespread pa

No debasement of the currency which brings on a widespread panic of unprecedented severity, which may last for years, can be of any benefit to any farmer, though he be in debt. His mortgage will be due in five years at the farthest, and the hoped-for double prices to be paid in cheap dellars with which he can cheat his creditor will not materialize in time to help him.—Chicago Times-Herald.

M'KINLEY'S RECORD.

He is a Safe Leader on Every Nations

He is a safe Leader on Every Nationa Issue and Question:

The beginning of Maj. McKinley's fourteen years of congressional service was in 1877. After attaining distinction as a soldier and a lawyer, his ambition for a wider field in which to exercise his talents led him to announce himself in 1876 as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by an unprecedented majority, notwithstanding the fact that 1876 was an unpropilious year for the Republicans.

McKinley then began that eppear

Republicans.

McKinley then began that career which made him one of the most conspicuous and influential figures in Republican statesmanship and national legislation. There was a great demand in Congress at that time for men of courage and conviction, as well as of constant of the cons

money. These conditions called for level heads and steady hands in leadership and council.

McKinley was recognized at once as a man to be trusted. He was regarded by both sides of the House as a coming leader, a man with a future. He was credited with sincerity as well as ability. His subsequent career more than justified that early estimate of his character. There were others who, entering Congress at that time, made their mark in the debates of the House, as well as in the less reportive though more trying and useful work in committee. Among the most conspicuous and brilliant was Thomas B. Reed, who was destined to become McKinley's principal riral for the highest honor within the gift of the American people. During this Congress, Maj. McKinley spoke nine times, and only once on the tariff, which, however, was an exceedingly able effort that aftorded a hint of the future distinction that was to come to fiim as the foremost champion of the great doctrine of protection.

It was also during this session that

that was to come to him as the foremost champion of the great doctrine of protection.

It was also during this session that the Monetary Commission made its report to Congress, representing widely different views on this complex question. It was accompanied by an executive message, and supplemented by a report from Secretary Sherman. Strange as it may seem, both branches of Congress were disposed to favor free and unlimited coinage of silver. The fight was precipitated in the Senate by a resolution offered by Senate by a resolution offered by Senater Stanley Matthews, declaring that "all bonds of the United States are payable in silver dollars of 412½ grains," etc. It passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 22.

It passed the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 43 to 22.

It passed the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 180 to 70. Being a concurrent and not a joint resolution, it was not sent to the President. In the Ecentrine the House makes passed in a least fine the House passed an act, introduced by Mr. Bland, providing for the free and unfilmted coinnee of silver dollars of 412½ grains. This act was passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 130 34. It was at this critical point that Maj. McKlinley proved himself a genuine statesman and a courageous and strategic leader. He threw himself the threw himself the threw himself the threw himself the threw himself to the thick of the fight and co-operated with Secretary Sherman to

spike the guns of the opposition by making doubtful concessions and securing, modifying comproniest. It was under these conditions that he voted with the third point of the conditions that he voted with the third point of the conditions that he voted with the majority and materially assisted in carrying through the House the Bland-Allison bill, providing for limited coin age and an international monetary conference. This bill was vetoed by the President, but it was promptly passed over the veto by a vote of 190 to 73 in the House, and of 46 to 19 in the Senate.

This showed conclusively the strength of the silver sentiment in Congress. If it had not began for the broad gauge statesmanshy and feadership of Shermin and McKinley the country would have then been forced upon a silver basis of currency. His position then was identical with his attitude on the compromise silver act in 1890, when he declared in the House debate on that measure: spike the guns of the opposition by mak-ing doubtful concessions and securing

he declared in the House debate on that measure:

I do not propose by any vote of mine to force the paople of the United States, the farmers and lawrens, to the cheapest money of the twerful for to any, policy which might tend in that direction. Whatever deliars we have in this country must be good dollars; as good in the hands of the poor as the rich; equal to lars, equal in inherent merit, equal to purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, good dollars, or treasury notes—each convertible into the other and each exchangeable for the other and each exchangeable for the other states which the equal value and the security; good not by the fact of law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and inextangulable for the security in the each and inextangulable for the security in the each and inextangulable for the security in the each and inextangulable for the security in the exchanges of the people. They must be safe and stable.

Thus at the very beginning of his con-

speculation in the exchanges of the people. They must be safe and stable.

Thus at the very beginning of his congressional career he excludited those qualities which make him the man of destiny today. Patriotic and prudent, conservative and chivalric, he took his stand, on the safe side of every question, and generally held the strategid point in the contest against all combatants. No wonder that the people now turn to him for deliverance from the perils that encompass the nation. The greatest living authority on the tariff, he is also a safe leader on every issue and question. New York Press.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Rev. Theodors L. Cuyler Discourses or

Rev. Theodors L. Cuyler Discourses on Its Moral Aspects.

Unless I mistake the signs of the times, the principle of universal suffrage will be subjected to a more severe strain this year than at any previous time dusing the present generation. The Civil, war imposed, but a slight straint slavery was a sectional institution, which went down under the superior forces of the free states; and the preservation of the nation's life appealed to all classes, rich or poor, educated for ignorant. The humblest hodearrier in an Eastern city, and the roughest miner in a Western camp, could understand why the fing should be fought for and the Rebellion suppressed. The issues then were plain, distinct and simple.

The great, burning question which is to be submitted to the suffrages of thirteen millions of voters this year is one that requires some study and intelligence to comprehend it, and an honest conscience to deelde the moral issues involved. The currency question is far more vital than high or low tariff, or any policy towards foreign nations. It fixes the value of every dollar that the shop-keeper puts into his till, every dollar that the housewife carries to market, and every dollar that is put into the contribution box on the Sabbath. Dis-

that the housewise carries to market, and every dollar that is put into the contribution box on the Sabiath. Distonesty in the currency taints every usually in the currency taints every usually in the currency taints every usually in the currency taints. contribution box on the Sabbath. Dis-honesty in the currency taints every business transaction in the land. Un-happily there is no question on which there are more plausible sophistries cur-rent and more demagogueish appeals to unreasoning prejudice. The silver in-terest, also, is immensely powerful, and its propaganda have sown its specious ilterature broadcast. There is hardly a barroom or grocery in the South, or a saloon in the vast West, in which tracts or papers cannot be found in advocacy of "cheap money," or "the dollar of our fathers," or "the poor man's coin," or some kindred financial farrago. It is not surprising that the free silver lunnot surprising that the free silver lun-icy is widely extended and deeply seat-

acy is widely extended and deeply seated.

Politics and finance belong to the domain of ethics, and there are some moral
aspects of this free silver agitation for
all good citizens. One of them is the
current delusion that there can be a double standard of velues. This is as absurd and as immoral as the use of two
yard sticks in a dry goods store, or two
kinds of a multiplication table in a counting room. Yet thousands of ignorant
voters in every Southern and Western
state are made to believe that both a
gold and a silver standard are possible—

voters in every Southern and Western state are made to believe that both a gold and a silver standard are possible—and are desirable.

(2) Another immorality connected with this free silver crusade is the temptation which it offers to the debtor class to discharge their debts in a "cheap" currency. It is a very attractive idea to a man who is heavily in debt that he may pay off his obligations in a dollar that is only worth 50 or 60 cents. That the same sort of depreciated currency may be passed off on to himself does not seem to enter his thick skull. An unstable standard of values is a constant incentive to dishonestr. It bases the credit system on a quicksand.

(3) One of the worst features of free silver demagoguery is its attempts to excite hostility between classes. According to the lingo of these crossroads politicians, gold is the money of the poor laborer; therefore, silver should be thrown into the most enormous circulation, whatever be its value. Whereas the most cruel fact connected with this delusion is, that under a depreciated currency and in a time of financial panic or depression, the poor laboring classes are uniformly the severest sufferens. If the recelled

Congress at that time for men of courage and conviction, as well as of capacity. There were grave questions demanding settlement or adjustment and serious problems were knocking at the door of the national Congress for solution. The Forty-fifth Congress was called to confront a most disheartening condition of general prostration resulting from the war. The nation was then struggling with an enormous debt, the government's finances were in a chaptic condition, the Southern states were still secretly resentful, if not openly bostile, and the greenback inflationists were on the rampage for repudiation and fast money. These conditions called for level heads and steadly hunds in leadership and council. pane should ensue, I should not feel half as much pity for the so-called "goldbugs" of Wall street" as I should for the poor nerro on a cotton plantation or a poor carman in the streets of St. Louis. If anyone wants to see the incendiary attempts to array one class against another, let him read the recent address of the Populists, issued from St. Louis after the Republican convention had wisely declared for the existing gold standard. That address mingles its eulogies of Scnator Teller with the shameless statement that the existence of a gold standard is "a tyranny more grinding than that of cars or experors," and that "the common people will be in no better condition than that of the black slaves before emandpation!" During the next four months we may expect a deluge of this mischief-breeding nonsense among the more ignorant classes in all parts of the land. Universal suffrage puts a hallot alike into the hands of the intelligent and thorough enlightenment of the masses of our countrymen on the simple A. B. O principles of honest currency.

A One of the most dangerous symptoms just-now is the rapid spread of the Populistic heresies in regard to the standard of values, the functions of government, and the sacredness of antional hone. These immoral ideas have infected many members of both the old parties as well as become the cardinal doctrines of the new party. We had

some of the most dangerous symptom by the series of the se

under the keen lens of Christian conscience; and looked at squarely as a
question of Christian ethics. An intelligent democracy, ruled by reason and
conscience, may be the best of governments. But universal suffrage—underthe pressure of "hard times" and subject to the gales of popular delusion and
the appeals of demagogues—may send
our ship aground. There are some
moral questions at stake this year just
as truly as there were in the campaigus
for Union and Emancipation.—Rev.
Theodore L. Chyler in The Evangelist.

DELUSIVE PROMISES

Triffing with the Currency Should Not

Tritting "Ath" the Cavency "Should Not "the "total ted by Working man."

The silver or tot of "the vacant lot tells his audience that free colunge would make money glearly, that if we had more money. Prices would, sies and that if prices should rise there would by a great demand for labor at higher wages.

As to that, in the first lines, free coings, would not make money more plent for a considerable time. The first effect would be ted drive every dollar of gold we have out of sies; and that would thave us with about one third less of what passes for money than we now have. All experience, as well as reason, groyes that this would be the first, effect, even it silver and other currency should fall no more than I per cent, below gold.

But suppose free coinage should give us more money, how would the man who works for wages gut any more of it. He has no silver bullon cesting him 68 cents per ounce to take to the mint and get made into dollars for his own use at the rate of \$1.30 to the ounce.

The mine owner can rake off that fifte profit of Gi-cents, in ounce, but no man who works for wages can do it, no not even the man who thes out the ore in

The mine owner can rake off that fifte profit of Gi. eenfs, an ounce, but no man who works for Wages can'do it, no not even the man who digs out the ore in the mine or labors in the smelting works. Prices would go up, unquestionably, if we had more and cheaper money. If money gets cheaper people will not give so much sugar or cloth or lumber for a dollar of the money. In other words, it will take more money to but the same quantity of sugar, cloth, etc.

Alow is the workingman going to get the increased sums of money that he will have to pay for his groceries and clothing? He has nothing to sell but his labor. He cannot sit down in the evening and mark up his labor and go out and sell it for 10, 20, 50 or 100 per cent. more the next day.

The, chances are that he will get no more for his labor until long after he has been paying more for most of the things he has to buy, and then only after he has been subjected to the further loss and the wearing irritation of a strike.

loss and the wearing irritation of a strike.

While the mine owners and others on the ground floor of this silver deal are raking in their nice advance of 85 to 90 per cent. on buillon the man who works for wages will have hard scratching to get enough more to cover half his loss from the rise in prices.

"But," says the sliver orator, "when prices begin to boom everybody will produce more so as to make money on the rise; workmen must be hired to do the producing, and wages must go up."

The most thorough and careful statistical investigations prove that whenever prices have gone up under the process of making money cheap they have always gone up more than wages. History also proves that whenever production has been stimulated by the inflation of prices it has invariably been overdone. Collapse has always followed, usually attended by panie, and multitudes have suddenly been thrown out of employment—to stay out until at, a snall's pace consumption by panic, and multitudes have suddenly been thrown out of employment—to stay out until at a snail's pace consumption has overtaken production once more. These spasm of production with intervals of stagnation are shout the worst thing possible for labor. The best thing is the utmost steadiness compatible with industrial progress, and that is attainable only under a stable monetary standard and system.

able only under a stable monetary standard and system.

Trifling with the standard is something that no workingman should countenance for a moment. The tollers of England learned that long ago, and to day they warn their American prethren against the seductive wiles of the silverites who seek to degrade the standard—Chicago Chronicle.

FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS.

In response to many inquiries as to the meaning of expressions commonly used in the discussion of issues involved in this campaign, the Press has prepared the following brief table of terms and equiv-

The melting and stamping into noney, without charge for the serv-ce, of all silver buillon brought to he mints. to One.

The ratio sought to be maintained by law, according to which sixtee ounces of silver shall equaf in value one ounce of gold.

mmercial Ratio. The ratio of actual value, the rate at which gold and silver can be ex changed. It is now thirty-one ounces of silver to one of gold.

Money.

A currency of which every dollar is exchangeable at par with the standard dollar of the country in this country a gold dollar.

this country a government of the measure of value adopted by the leading nations of the world as a basis for their currency—the cold (gold) in which all obligations are finally redeemable.

ty-Cent Dollar.

One which, owing to the depreciation of silver, is intrinsically worthouly this amount, and maintains its face value only by reason of the government's piedge to keep it at a parameter. Campaign Pointers.

The sensible wher goes about declaring that the thing most needed is the free coinage of American musel. Prohibition may be a good thing, but what the country needs now is the "gold cure"

"Strayed Goldbug" writes to the York Sun of what he calls "the New York Sun of what he calls "the eternal fitness of the title, the Boy Orator of the Platte." He explains that the Platte is 1000 miles long and only six inches deen.

lor of the Finite. He explains that the Platte is 1000 miles long and only six inches deep.

Beware of the man or newspaper who seeks to win in the present political contest by prejudice.

Pitch in, boys, and we will show our silverite opponents to the Republican party is made of pure gold and will pan out 100 cents on the dollar.

An oratorical failure for a man who was nominated on his lung power is rather a serious thing.

Mr. Bryan's speech had the effect of depressing American stocks in Europe. Its principal effect, however, was the docressing of Bryan stock in America.

There is one good thing about the free silver bubble, and that is that when it's biggest it, will burst.

Scratch a free silver advocate and you will find an inflationist. He is a man who believes that wealth can be created by act of Congress, and hard times abolished by a law declaring poverty a penal offense.

WOULD HURT INSTEAD OF HELP. How! Free Calpage; Would, Injury, the

The chief strength of the 16 to 1 agibenefit the agricultural classes. This is a benefit the agricultural classes. This is a serious error. The facts of all human experience show conclusively that free silver would cause widespread and prolonged injury to the farmers of this

country.

The mere threat of free coinage would greatly injure the farmers by causing an immediate calling in of all loans through the natural desire of lenders to get back money worth as much as they lent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers lent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers would be unable to pay their mortgages, and their farms would be sold at a sacrifice. No new loans would be forthcoming, as the owners of capital would not invest so long as there any danger that by a change in the money standard the value of loans would be out in two. As the chief com-plaint of the farmers now is that interest is too high and capital too scarce the effect of a policy which would make capital scarcer and dearer can be figured out by each farmer for himself.

would hurt agriculture would be by the financial panic which would inevitably follow the overthrow of our present found financial system and the adoption of the unstable cheap silver standard. With the millions of bank depositors demanding their savings the machinery of credits, by which so large a part of the country's business is done, would be suddenly stopped. Merchants would be unable to buy goods for lack of credit; manufacturing industries would be clos-ed down, as in 1893, and millions of ployment do not buy as much farm products as when they are at work, and he farmers who now complain of the lack of markets for their produce would find themselves with a large part of their crops unsold. Would not this be a

serious injury to agriculture?
Another evil which free coinage would bring to American farmers would be the unsettlement of their trade relation with the great gold standard commercial nations, which purchase each year \$600,000,000 worth of our surplus farm products. The adoption of the silver standard, with its constantly fluctuating scale of prices, would prove the same barrier to commerce between this and other countries that it has to trade between gold standard Europe and In-dia, China and Japan. Do the farmers want to curtail and unsettle our foreign trade?
These are some of the ways in which

free coinage at 10 to 1 would hurt the farmers? No advocate of 53 cent dollars has ever been able to show a single way in which it would help them.

A Trade Journal's Summary, To a man who has no money there are several ways to get it—namely:

(a) Beg it. (b) Steal it. (c) Borrow it.

(d) Secure it by gift.
(e) Trade something for it.
(If we arange beg for it, we might just as well do the best we can. Therefore dollar based on a gold standard is better than a 16 to 1 silver dollar, which today is worth about 58 cents intrinsically,
"If we are to steal it, we want the best.
A thief who would steal a silver dollar in preference to a gold dollar would be acquitted on the ground that he was in-

If we borrow it, we want that kind of money which will go farthest, for so we can get along with a smaller loan. Therefore a gold dollar is better to bor-row than a 16 to I silver dollar.

If we are to secure it by gift, certainly we should not depreciate that which we are about to receive.

This brings us to e, which is the way most money is obtained. A perti nent anestion for each of us to ask at this time is, What have I got to trade for money which I want? It may be labor; it may be a horse or cow; it may be lumber or shingles; it may be a saw mill. At the present time we can trade any of the above and get a gold dollar for every dollar's worth of value, as may be agreed upon between buyer and self-er. We can get a dollar which is worth

a dollar anywhere and everywhere. New, your labor or horse or cow or lumber or machinery will be worth just as much, or nearly as much, next year as it is this, but if we have free coinage one day that, but can any one tell? These are all pertinent questions, and when carefully considered, must guide us in voting at the next election in November, and do not lose sight of the fact that if all the silver in the world is coined into money you cannot get a cent of it except by a, b, c, d or e, above re-ferred to:—Lumber Trade Journal.

Is the Craze Lessening? Intelligence and good sense and busi ness judgment are universally array ed against this silver movement, and late developments seem to indicate hat the country will soon be convinc ed of how little actual voting strength silver has, notwithstanding all the noise, and work will soon get back to its accustomed lines. Crazes of this kind are naturally of but short duraion. The people can be deceived for short time, but three months is a

long time for such a wave of delusion to last, and it cannot be but the major part of those who have been blinded by it will recover their senses before

at a ratio approximating their cost of production, "When Colunge of Silver Is Free," W. M. Cole, A. M., ex-Instruc-

tor in Harvard The Chautonopa News of Sherman, N. Y., contains in its latest number an advertisement which we copy free of

WAR PRICES. In order to assist those who believe in the 'white metal' I will pay the following prices MEXICAN SILVER DOLLARS.

(no change given) for live stock and produce lelivered at Sherman;

Dated Ang. 1.

Mr. Sheldon is able to do what he promises to do. He is giving the farm-ers of Chautauqua the benefit of the inore or unautauqua the cenetit of the in-flated prices which the advocates of a 50 cent dollar desire and is doing it without asking the United States gov-ernment to become a, repudiator and a swindler.

How Money Is Like Water. Let me say here, at the threshold of the discussion of this question, that money cannot be made permanently plenty in any one country, to the ex clusion of the other commercial untions, so long as commerce is free. If we could and should, by any method whatever, accumulate real money in this country in excess of the demands of trade, the surplus would go abroad. Just like your surplus wheat and pork and beef. I surely need not insist that if it were possible to fill up the Gulf of Mexico with additional water, say a mile deeper than it is now, this accumulation would not remain unless you should close the channels between the islands of the Carribean Sea, which lle across its mouth. All the waters of the Mississippi River, the Alabama River, the Rio Grande, the Orinoco, and hundreds of smaller streams are constantly pouring their vast floods into this Gulf, and yet the surface of the waters of the Gulf is said to be onstantly on a dead level with that of the Atlantic Oceon; simply because the water flows out as fast as it comes in.—Hon. James Harlan at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Wages Move Slowly.

It may be recognized as a fact that his wages will remain stationary at the present figures until, by an increase of profits to employers, force of combination or through the expensive medium of strikes, they are raised up higher. After the first panic is over, which would necessarily follow the radical change in the coinage system, it is probable that the business of the country would adjust itself to the depreciated currency, as it did during the war era. There would probably be a nominal advance in prices of all commodities. That is, prices would remain substantially as they are now, measured by a gold standard, but would advance in terms of the depreciated currency. The workdollars of daily pay would only buy from one-half to two-thirds as much of the necessaries of life as it did under the gold standard. While his wages would remain unchanged, a large share of their purchasing power would be lost, and he would have to bear the greatest proportion of the burden of the depreciated, currency.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Greedy Silver States Even at the present reduced value of silver bullion, its pursuit is indisputably more remunerative than that of agriculture or manufactures, and thisfact appears to be confirmed by a dis-tinguished Senator from one of the silver fertilized States, who, with par-donable exultation, has told us that the wealth per capita of his people is two dollers to one compared with that of the more populous Eastern States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and in trade be worth as much as the dollar rigorously demand about 100 per cent. you can get now? What will that be worth? Can you tell? It may be worth 58 cents or more or less. One do the street of t out of the more limited earnings of those whose wealth per capita, after 200 years of hard labor by themselves or their ancestors, is only one dollar to wo, compared with that in some of these young and more wealthy silver States.—Senator Morrill of Vermont.

A Rothschild on Silver.

It appears to me that there are real advantages in maintaining silver in circulation and none in its suppression, since it is now actually a part of the eirculation. I should regret the demonetization of silver in its relations to our internal circulation, our commercial intercourse with other countries, and the future. But I should regret it even more if our example should be followed by other nations, for that suppression of silver would be followed by a de-struction of values without any compensation.—Baron Alphonse de Roths-

Looking Ahead. With free coinnge of silver at the ratio

of 16 to 1 every mine in the world would be worked to its fullest capacity and the entire output dumped at our mints. Why? Because for every \$9.94 of silver bullion our government would give the owner \$18.60—a net profit of \$8.66 upon 16 ounces. Who would blame the millionaires who own silver mines for making this money? Common people will be forced to take from the rich mine owner a dollar at 100 cents whose intrinsic value is about 53 cents and whose purchasing value is never higher than its intrinsic value. Richmondville (N. Y.) Phoenix.

Capital ve. Money.

What we want is not more money, but more capital. Money always comes with capital. We have money now, more than we can use, lying idle. have just exported a lot of it. Money is the transferrer of cupital, as a hayrack and horse are a transferrer of hay. More hayracks will hever make more hay but hore hay will require more hayracks, and is sure to get them.

commodities exchange for each other .—Thorang B. Head Spatial South of a control of the control

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray linz Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,

> - OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATETICKET

FOR GOVERNOR HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, THOS, B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun For Treasurer, GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General, ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien. For Commis'r. of Land Office,

WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle For Auditor General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent. For Supt. of Pub. Instruction, JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,

For Congressman, 10th Dist., R. O. CRUMP, of BAY COUNTY

JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee

Representative, Alpena District, H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

General Harrison never said a true thing than that "Republican success never did disturb business."

Soup should be the alliterative transparency for the Democratic processions, this year.

Major McKinley's plea for home markets means more money than years, confidence will be lestored, mints can coin at any ratio.—Inter business will again revive, and the

No. that noise wasn't an earthquake; it was simply Vermont reclipped dollars.

of Populism in ten years.—Kansas City Journal.

her bandsome and courteous entercould scarcely have been done better. -Inter-Ocean.

The only free silver talk heard now is when a would-be politician from Center Plains township comes to town and his influence is said not to extend beyond his front gate.-Ros. News.

A Bryan organ asks: "What is a political party?" Well, it is hard to define what party the Bryanites is. It oppose Mr. Crump. If the "Fog verite, and more P opulistic than ei-

It just takes the St. Louis Republic to squeze the political lemon. It arises smiling and says: "The Vermont election is really a verdict for Bryan and Sewall, as the November hardly acquainted with him. The returns will show."

Reports to the State Board of Health show that diarrhoea, rheu matism, neuralgia, bronchitis and cholera morbus, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michisumption was reported at 217 places. typhold lever at 59, scarlet fever at Mountain state have not been tain was selling for 97 cents per ounce, 16, diphtheria at 16, whooping cough ted with the free silver heresy. at 8, and measles at 3 places.

Address of Hon, R.O. Crump.

Hon. B. O. Crump, in accepting the nomination to copyress at Cheboygan, made the following address Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans of the 10th District

Allow me to thank you in a few words for the great honor you have again conferred upon a plain business man, like myself, by giving me a renomination as your candidate for the 55th Congress, and I can assure you that I fully appreciate the confidence you have reposed in me, and will cheerfully accept the trust.

I want to thank my leyal friends throughout the district, who have stood by me so valiantly, and I hope to be able at some future time to repay them in part for their untiring efforts in my behalf. To our opponents, who worked as hard for their favorite son, I have the kindest of feeling, and now that the battle is over, let us all bury our past differences and together work unceasingly until next November, for another grand Republican victory in the 10th District.

I will not at this time try to give you my views on the many important issues before us, but may send the Congressional Committee a formal letter of acceptance in the near future in which I will endeaver to clearly state my position, but will say this—that it gives me great pleasure to be your candidate at this special time, when you all realize the evil library with sold to maintained clearly state my position, but will say time, when you all realize the evil at par with gold.

It does not believe that a commercial country and be maintained beweak vacilating policy have brought to us the hardest times ever exper. his country alone, but it propolenced in our history, and with general depression in business of all kinds prevailing throughout our land. I think we are willing to again restore to power the party of Lincoln. Grant, Garfield, Blaine and McKinley. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting its affairs without disaster at home and dishonor abroad.

When I accepted the nomination two years ago, I promised fidelity to Republican principles, and I again renew that promise, and as your servant will look after the interests of my constituents alike without regard to place or locality. My record in the past will bear me out in this assertion, for I have endeavored to be true to my trust, and to serve my friends. the people, treating all with consideration, rich and poor alike. You all same direction. worked and elected me by the largest majority ever given any candidate in the district search 1. The pensioners. These number icarly 950,000, and the amounts paid them reach \$140,000,000 a year. One this district, and I shall always feel of the arguments used in the advocacy proud of that nearly 4000 plurality of the coinage of silver at a ratio of given me at that time, and this fall, 16 to 1, is that it would raise prices l feel confident, we will again be uccessful, for the workingmen are of the aid of a pension of \$6, 810 or \$12 with us in this campaign, and with their choice, the people's candidate, Hazen S. Pingree, at the head of the State ticket, gives us a double assurance of victory

In conclusion will say that I think our National Republican Platform, as adopted at St. Louis, is broad enough Free Trade, Free Silver and Free for all good Republicans to stand on. Give us Protection that protects, Reciprocity that reciprocates, a sufficient revenue to pay our running expenses and not run us into debt, as we have been doing for the past three money question will take care of it-

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I will close with this prommarking that she had no use for ise, that you will always find me working and voting for the principles of the Grand Old Republican Party; Kansas could recover from a crop looking after and securing pensions failure in one or two seasons, It for our friends, the old soldiers; secould not recover from another term curing appropriations for our many rivers, harbors and other public improvements, close attention to congressional duties by attending nearly St. Paul has earned great honor for all its sessions, as I did from December 2d to June 11th, and generally tainment of the old veterans. It looking after your interests as a business man would after his own private affairs.

This is my claim for a re-election at your hands, and thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you all

Charles S. Hampton is the Congressional candidate on the "Democratic, Peoples's Union Silver Ticket," nominated at Bay City, last Saturday, to Horn" of Petoskey, or any man of like caliber can be elected in the 10th district, we shall believe the age of miracles is not past.

Mr. Bryan labors under two disadvantages. One is that the country is other is that the better acquainted it

gan, during the past week. Con- That means something! It means

TRUE BIMETALISM.

Distinction Which it is Well to Keep ccasionally hears sneers at cor in candidates who announce them elver us himetalists and at the same he St. Louis platform; yet the St. ouls platform is practically much earer true bimetalism than the Chiago platform. In the conception of ue bimetalism three distinct notions

re involved. They are as follows: 1. In order that a monetary system hall be truly bimetallic, silver and old goin must both circulate as money. 2. They must circulate at par with

3. The parity between them must be eal and not artificial. It must be due o an equality in commercial value be ween the silver contained in a silver collar and the gold contained in a gold ollar.

The free coinage of silver, at the atio of 10 to 1, would fulfill none of hese conditions. The pretense, even, hat gold and silver would circulate torether at that ratio has been aban oned by nearly all the candid and in elligent advocates of such coinage hey defend the course on different rounds. They concede, as every well formed political economist must do liat under the policy advocated gold vould cease to circulate, silver would te the only redemption money, and prices would adjust themselves accordngly. We should have silver mono netalism.

The Republican party proposes to continue the present modified bimetal-sm, by fulfulling the first two condiions mentioned above. It proposes

ween the two, at a ratio of 16 to 1, by nternational agreement, to establish t coinage ratio which will make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar in ommercial value, the world over. he choice is confined to just two alter-

riumph of the free coinage plan would

oring.
2. A change from the present limited and modified bimetalism to bimetalism rue and complete as the Republicans iltimately propose.

MASSES AND CLASSES. of the Classes that Free Sliver Cola-age Would Injure.

One of the demogogic appeals which andidate Bryan makes in his speeches s a play upon the catch words, "the lasses and the masses," trying to array he latter against the former. By the lasses he means the bankers, stock peculators and the like, and the im pression he seeks to convey is that here are the only ones who profit by naintaining the present standard. But let us see who some of the 'classes" are that are interested in the

But what advantage would it be to the pensioner, who barely makes a living t month, to have the price of every-

sion remains the same?
2. Savings bank depositors. In 1894-5 hese numbered 4,875,000 with deposits iggregating about \$1,800,000,000. large proportion of them are working people, and many others are widows and naiden ladies who depend upon the inome from their deposits for an anpreciable portion of their living. They receive from 3 to 4 per cent per annum interest on their deposits. Under free silver coinage the prices of what they buy might be doubled, but the interest they receive would remain the same.

3. Shareholders in building and loan.

Associations. These number 2,000,000 with holdings of \$700,000,000.

4. Insurance beneficiaries. The last ountry had insured their lives to the imount of \$3,500,000,000. None of hese classes would receive any more iollars under free coinage of silver than they do now, and the dollars would only purchase half as much,

5. Mechanics and common laborers. All past experience shows that wages, under a debased currency, do not in rease as rapidly as prices. From 1860 o 1865 a 50 per cent paper dollar raised prices 116 per cent, and wages

only 43 per cent.
These are a few of the "classes" that would be hit hard by the scheme to same or only slightly advanced.

Shoddy and the Wilson Turiff. It was claimed among other defenses of a reduced tariff on woolen goods, that woolens would be so much cheaper than they had been as to bring in a better class of goods, and dis-courage the use of shoddy and other God speed in the good work of the cheap products. Now what does the coming fall campaign, the imports of manufactures of wool in shoddy, waste, rags, te., for the years nuned was as follows

> weight, is equal to 62,154,324 pounds of of raw wool, and displaced that amount of the American product.

Great is the Wilson bill and shoddy If the government, by putting its flat on 53 cents' worth of silver, gives it a purchasing power of 100 cents, why hould not the government, instead of the mine owner, make whatever profit there is on the transaction?

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO THE

H JOSEPH COMPANY

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A prominent writer on financial topcs sums up as follows a statement of the inevitable results of the free coinige of silver at the present ratio:
"The quickest and surest way to di-

ninish the volume of currency in the Juited States, is to adopt the free coin-ige of silver, for it will drive out gold, oh silver dollars of their 47 per cen edit value, destroy a part of the conidence in our paper money, and righten foreign investors away. It vill cause financial ruin that will make present hard times seem as child's play; it will make money harder to my or to borrow than it is now; it will give us fluctuating prices in the mar-cets based on gold as a standard unit. ith confidence, which is now the quilibrium, gone; wages will not inrease as promised, for upon such au incertain tinancial basis, money will not be lured forth from its hiding laces and be poured into the channels

The government bought the silver million contained in the silver dollar it very much less than its coinage It paid it out to its creditors, ind put it in circulation among the people, at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the peo-ole to accept it as a legal tender, and is hus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government, having ssued and circulated the silver dollar t must, in honor, protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so for sacredly kept. Not only is there a noral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, maintain the parity.—McKinley's etter of acceptance.

In Michigan in 1892, when the Mc-Kinley tariff was in force, there were Anney tarin was in tree, tirely street 1,353,772 slicep, with an average re-ported value of \$3.21. In 1896, under the operation of the Wilson tariff their number had been reduced to 1.491,079 and their average value is given as \$1.91. The election of Bryan for presilent means the retention of the Wilson tariff for four years more. The elec-tion of McKinley with a Republican ongress will bring a revision of the tariff with protection for wool and

There is scarcely any point in the economy of national affairs of greater noment than the uniform preserva units. On this the security and steady ralue of property essentially depend.-

What this country needs is to get back to that policy that will give us work and wages.—William McKinley.

Preaching Night by Night.

DR C D WARNER Dear Sir Tag my throat, especially when preaching night after night. I received the bettle of White Wine of Tar Syrup you so kindly sent me, and I am glad to say I was much benefited by its use, and regard it a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.
Pink Hill, Mo. Rev. W. E. Wagoner.

For sale by L. Fournier, Grayling, and C. F. Kelley, Frederic.

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Ver non, Mo., says: My children were at-dicted with a cough resulting from Measles, my wife with a cough that prevented her from sleeping, more or less, for five years, and your White Wine of Tar Sylup has cured them

As long as Bryan is doing such good work for the Republican party, there is no necessity for Major Mc Kinley going on the stump.

Electric Bitters.

ARIFF RATES.

the Duties on Farm Products Under the

It may be interesting to Michigan armers to know just what changes the Vilson act makes in the tariff on farm products. Under the McKinley act the ariff on these articles was specific and he exact amount could always be nown in advance. Under the Wilson till the duties are in many cases ad alorem. Reducing the latter to spe-ific taxes, upon prices as they were on he first of January, we find the fol-owing differences in rates on the artiles named:

les named:
Article.
attle, per head....
heep per ton
lecom Corn, per ton
legas, per doz
fotatoes, per bu
jarley.
abbage, per head
jutter, per ibheese.
born per bu.

Not only is the tariff on live sheep educed, but putting wool on the free ist has further diminished the value of every sheep in the state. The reluction of duties upon vegetables and lairy products has been especially disistrous to the farmers and truck gar

The Republican platform in addition o its general pledge of protection to American industries has the following: "To all our products—to those of the nine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and factory-to hemp, to vool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the inished woolens of the mill-we promse the most ample protection."

Do the farmers of Michigan want

his pledge carried out or do they wan our years more of the Wilson tariff?

How Conditions Have Changed.

There is such a thing as laying too nuch stress upon a fact that existed at me time, without reference to the conlitions under which it existed. And hat is just what the free silver men tre doing. From 1855 to 1860, for in-tance, the silver dollar was admitted o free colunge, at the ratio of 16 to 1. vithout causing any derangement of ur finances, but it does not by any neans follow that the same thing could e done now. From 1856 to 1860 the tverage annual product of gold in the vorld was 6.486,262 ounces and of silver 9,095,428 ounces, or 4.48 ounces of sil-rer to one of gold. In 1892 the gold product of the world was 7,103,180 unces and the silver product was 153,151,762 ounces, or 21,47 times as nany ounces of silver as of gold. And the disparity is nearly as great now as t was then. Besides that in the former period all European countries vere coining silver as standard money

Now they are not.

Arguing from the first and previous periods to the present, without taking nto account these changed conditions is the shellowest of foolish reasoning.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world to Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Nands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters a medicine suited "I have no hesitation in recommend: other is that the better acquainted it becomes the less it is inclined to trust him with the Presidency.—Kansas City Journal.

In a speech delivered in the House, July 13, 1878, Garfield said of the free silver doctrine, "I have never known any proposition that contained so publican majority in her history.

That means something! It means that the farmers up in the Green Mountain state have not been tainted with the free silver heresy.—

Mountain state have not been tainted becomes the less it is inclined to trust word and now it is less than 65 and still proposition. The proposition is recommended for any season, but perhaps mere generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the languid exhausted fealing prev

A FUEL DINNER SET

※● OF ●※

DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE

Given Away Free!

AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

Canned Goods, confectionery, cigars,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

min nier, drug gist.

Contrast Mr. McKinley's superbletter of acceptance with the Boy of contract with the Boy of contract with the Boy of contract bitten oratory, and it will not take long to decide which represents the sound sense and hone is principles of the great American public.—N. Y. Press.

Marvelous Besults.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have aco heelistion in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives June assenced by Wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives June Contract of the State of Michigan, the amount due on said styled beauton, to the slighest bleder, the contract dead of provided, there will be assent my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives June Contract of the State of Michigan, the Contract of the State of St

Mortgage Foreclosure.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Clargetts'.

Duane Willetts, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

the store of S., H. Co.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, was in

town, last Friday. L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek, was

in town, last Friday. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

R T. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Monday.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest was in town, last Friday.

Edmund Cobb, of Maple Forest

was in town last Saturday. 500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to

be sold for 25 cents, at Claggetts'. A. B. Corwin. of Pere Chency, was in town last Friday.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts'. John M, Smith, of Grove, was in

town last Friday. Henry Hartman, of Grove, was in

town, last Friday. C. R. Johnson, of Maple Forest was in town last Friday.

T. A. Carney went to Bay City last Saturday, on a business trip.

Mrs. J. Patterson went to Tawas

last Friday, for a short visit. Peter Vallad, of Beaver Creek, wa

in town, last Saturday. J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, wa

in town Monday. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Smith, of Blaine,

were in town, Tuesday. Mrs. H. Buck, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

309 pupils were enrolled the first day of school.

Arthur Wakeley and wife, and Mrs

T. Wakeley, were in town Tuesday. D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was

in town Tuesday, enroute south. Mrs. John Staley and family came home from Bay View, last Friday.

I Roesnthal started for New York City, last Wednesday, for a ten day's

visit with his friends. LOST-A short time since, a bunch of Keys for alarm boxes. The finder

will please return them to this office. Asron Rosenthal has charge of the store of his brother, Joe Rosenthal,

during his absence. The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates &

Co's. Prices guaranteed. Miss Anabel Butler returned from

two week's visit with friends near Metamora. last Saturday. The New Woman corset beats them

all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. W. B. Covert returned to Alma,

Tuesday, to resume his collegiate course Bates & Co. are offering the choice

est Teas and the best Coffees, in town. Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the

12th., at the usual hour. Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it.

For sale at Claggett's. Regular encampment of Marvin

ning, the 12th, at the usual hour. The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at

Claggette'. Miss Bertha Clark passed through

here on the Express, last Friday, enroute to her school in Negaunee. Arthur Cady dropped into town

Saturday. Wonder if he came to see about school M-atters? John Staley opened the duck season Harrison Wagon, "The Best on

with his gun. We do not know the Wheels." result.

Mrs. Jennie Rotier. (nee Purchase) of Saginaw, has been visiting with Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, in telatives and friends in Grayling for cluding everything in the line of the past two weeks.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; ling. so is our Befined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggette'.

Dr. J. A. Ellis advertises that he the term. This is made necessary, has discovered a local anesthetic by as Judge Sharpe is obliged to be in without pain.

Mrs. R. Hauson and family came home from Bay View, last Saturday, I. H. Richardson threshed over 700 oushels of grain from his farm, in

Mrs. Birdseye Knight, of Bay City, who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. T. A. Carney, returned home last Thursday.

Dell Smith, of the Manistee Switch,

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S., H. & Co.

> Chas. Frantz, of Grayling town ship, was in town last Friday. He is sbout to trade his farm for property in Tennessee

> Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 17th, at the usual hour.

The members of Grayling Chap ter. O. E. S., No. 85, will convene on Monday evening, the 21st, at the usual hour.

Attorney L. W. Ostrander contemplates beginning the erection of his law office and residence west of this office this week.—Atlanta Tribune.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects; at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will elect offiers at their annual meeting, on Friday afternoon, the 25th.

The Danish Cornet Band will give Social Dance, at Christ Hanson's nall, Saturday evening, the 12th. Admission 50 cents.

LOST-A Danish Hymn Book was lost somewhere in town, marked C. H. The finder will please leave it at this office. Mrs. S. C. Knight received a tele-

gram last week, stating that her mother had died on Thursday. She was in her 84th year. Rash-ho-shono, the Jewish new

our citizens of that faith. All business was suspended. We are indebted to President E.

Keiley for tickets to the Roscommor and Crawford County Fair, to be held September 16th, 17th and 18th.

P. M. Hoyt and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday. They had a brand new Hovt with them who was making her first visit to Grayling.

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Rock Bottom

M. S. Hartwick returned on Monday from Notre Dame, Ind., where he went with Miss Nellie, who enters the University at that place to comnlete her education.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKnight, Mrs. W. S. Chalker, and Miss Sarah Murphy went to Fife Lake for a visit with relatives, the beginning of the

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is is prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

Miss Nettle Robinson completed the school census for the District. school age, as against 373 last year. an increase of 26.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short ing pastoral work at Ontonagon, and time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Elbert Dexter, of West Branch. with his brother, was hunting near Lewiston, last Monday, and going down a hill after water, in some way Post, G. A. R., next Saturday eve- fell, and when found was dead with his neck broken.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court Gaylord friend he speaks of his recent House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will recive

fair treatment. I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, knows a good thing when he sees it and must have the best, so when he was up, Tuesday, he took home a

Fournier's Drug Store is headquar ters for School Books, Tablets, Slates school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Gray

Circuit Court will convene Sept 21st, to hear the tax cases, and then adjourn to the 28th, to complete the using which he can extract teeth Otsego county the 22d. The jury from will be summoned for the 28th.

Annual School Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by this meeting read by the moderator. The annual report of the director, as follows, was received:

RECEIPTS. . 22049 60 DISBURSEMENTS.

Kepairs......Insurance..... Library Bond 500.00

which on motion was adopted. The following items were reported as having been voted by the Board: reacher Wages......\$3000,00

Pruant Officer 50,00 Supplies..... 120,00 Insurance..... Total \$4500,00

and the report was approved. Wm. G. Marsh and C. I. Jerome were appointed tellers, and R. Hanson and J. K. Wright elected Trustees for 3 years.

It was voted to have ten mouths

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. S. Hempstead, on Friday afternoon, the 11th. A general attendanee is desired

Rev. S. Edgcumbe will preach at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday, which closes his vacation. He has had a change, if little / rest, but it has been pleasant for our people, year, was observed last Tuesday by and we hope that he and his wife have enjoyed the visit with old friends here.

> FOR SALE-I offer for sale my cottage of eight rooms, with two lots and a barn for four horses, good well and shrubbery, for less than half its value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who wants a big bargain? JEROME GRAY.

MARRIED-At the residence of the parents of the bride, Wednesday, Willit presiding. September 9th, Miss E. Maybelle Dyer, to Elmer E. Paughart, Rev. S. Edgecumbe officiating. The happy couple took the "Flyer" for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and will return to Owesso for a visit, before settling

Teeth extracted without pain.-After 30 years of research I have at last got an anesthetic with which I can positively extract teeth without pain. If I do not, I will make no charges whatever, and will pay you for your time. Will return to Grayling next week.

J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S.

Misses Coventry and Hall arrived nere last Thursday, and were made at home at the residence of Mrs. R. P. Forbes. Misses Stark and Voorhees came Saturday and are domiciled with Miss Culver, and Miss Starr. also on Saturday, was met by Mrs. L. brightest and best looking corps of attend Diphtheria patients. teachers in the State.

minister at Gaylord, but who was dowhich city of 2000 population was Mantz and Master Clarence Mantz re destroyed by fire, lost all he had in turned from a six week's visit with that fire. His fine library valued relatives in Milwaukee. at \$500 was swept away, as were also bis entire belongings, he only escaping to the woods with the clothing on his back and they were hadly soiled in his hurried flight over the hills to the poor house, where he got his supper. He is left destitute and feels per. He is left destitute and feels ford County Farmer's Association rather discouraged. In a letter to a will be held at their grounds, on Sepexperiences, and intimates that he to attend. may stop here for a day or so on his way to attend the national confer- All are requested to help clean the nce.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH. MICH.

the Moderator. T. A. Carney, and the WILL make regular trips to Grayling report of the last annual meeting was the 10th of each month, remaining ead by the director, and the call for for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

> Rose & Woodworth are repainting the front of Davi's Pharmacy.

· Hartwick and Douglass bagged a nice lot of ducks, on Pigeon river. the first of the week.

A straw vote taken on the train between here and Saginaw, Tuesday evening, resulted as follows: McKinlev 28. Bryan 3. Palmer one, not voting 2.

Last Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, was given a musical and literary entertainment by home talent, assisted and directed by Rev. S. E. Edgecumbe, which was 84,65 by Rev. S. E. Edgecumbe, which was 20,00 more pleasing than usually given by cially fine.

Republican Club.

the Court House, last evening. Geo. Dyer was elected temporary chair man, and J. C. Hanson Secretary.

The following officers were elected President-Dr. F. E. Wolfe. Vice President-Thorwald Hanso

Secretary-T. A. Carney. Treasurer-John Staley. The chairman appointed an Exec itive Committee consisting of Thor wald Hanson, C. T. Jerome, J. Allen Geo. L. Alexander, and E. A. Keeler when the club adjourned with three

Maple Forest Correspondence.

rousing cheers for McKinley and

Hobart.

ground.

Wheat seeding is the order of the James Knibbs has a nice piece of

ground ready for wheat. Corn cutting is pushed to its ut nost extent. It has eared well. Messrs. Cobb. Hoyt and Delaire

went to Gravling, last Saturday. Henry Ward has a large tract of forest chopped, and ready for the fire.

E. Sherman captured a bee tree containing 75 pounds of honey. Miss May Forbush started for school

n Grayling, Monday. Gilbert Vallad threshed over 150 oushels of rye, from seven acres o

The frost did considerable damage ast week. The prayer meeting at Mr. Malco's vas largely attended. Rev. J. J.

Church was largely attended, last Sabbath, at the school house in dis trict No. 1. м. Р.

Locals-Lewiston Journal.

Severe frosts the past week.

Dentist Ellis made a business trip o Gaylord, the first of the week.

Master James Walsh is visiting with friends in Grayling this week. Will J. Merrick went to Grayling, last Tuesday.

Prof. R. C. Rankin, of Lapeer, was pleasant caller in town last Satur day. Mrs. W. Alger went to Gravling.

yesterday, for an extended visit with relatives. Mirs Lizzie Mantz left on Wednes lay for a short visit with her many

friends in Grayling. Dr. Traver made several profession last week and found 399 pupils of Fournier. Grayling can boart of the al visits to Fairview the past week to

> Mrs. R. Bay went to Gravling ves erday where she will make a short Rev. H. H. Culver, a former M. E visit with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mantz and fam ily and Misses Mary and Martha

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Dipl

Farmer's Pic Nic.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the Craw tember 26th, 1896. All are invited to attend. The Executive Board post, oned the Pic-Nic until that date account of the Roscommon Fair. grounds, on September 24th.

H. FUNCK, Secretary.

Grayling Silver Club.

The Grayling Silver Club will mee at their hall, next saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be present. Everybody cordially in-

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. DR. WINCHELL'S

TEETHING SYRUP formation of diphtheria; quiets and average or received all invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all invigorates the stomach and bowels and wind colle. The stomach is a stomach of the stomach o

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. Though I tried many reme-dles for it, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—Mrs. HERZMANN, 350 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

Messrs Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, who have purchased a large Houghton Lake, are not letting the A Republican Club with over two grass grow under their feet, and this bundred members, was organized at week started three plows in breaking up what is known as the Stone marsh. These gentlemen propose to colonize these lands with a Danish population, and by the time the settlers are located will have a road established between that point and Grayling.-Ros. News. The News evidently refers to the farm of N. Mich

dr.j.a.ellis



OFFICE. in GOUPIL BUILDING GRAYLING, MICH.

Henry Funck, of South Branch, brought in a load of Fall Apples, of his own raising, Tuesday. He says he will have several bushels of nice

For Sale: A geared 4 Horse Power, Circ. Mill, all in good running order, Willtake a good cow and Rye in payment, P. Aebil, Grayling,

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Forcelosure.

W HEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 18th day of May A. D. 1889, and the security of High McCallum. A single men, conversely of High McCallum. A single men, conversely of the McCallum. A single men, conversely of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 18th day of May A. D. 1883, at 1 c cloted on the 18th day of May A. D. 1883, at 1 c cloted on the 18th day of May A. D. 1883, at 1 c cloted of the first of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; And WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$322.85, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thirrieof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September. A. D. 1805, at 9 o clock in the forenous standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan it hat being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest hidder, the portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, conceined with interest and the const, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney tee of \$15.00, namely all that const, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney tee of \$15.00, namely all that the state of Michigan described as follows, to will the South East Charter of the Sutility act of the Sutility act of the Sutility as Consider with interest and the const, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney tee of \$15.00, namely all that the sum of the subject of the Sutility as Considered as follows, to will the Sutility as Considered as follows, to will the Sutility as Considered as Sutility the authorise of the Sutility as Considered as Sutility the authorise of the Sutility as Co

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the White E.R. A. De Hall has been made innered he if day of March. A. D. 1884 and executed by John W. Mallards and the Mallards his wife of the Mallards and the Mallards. His wife of William Corning. of Rechesters, New Y. rix, and recorded on the 19th day of March. A. D. 1884, at a cloick in the 'atternoon, in liber A. of most-rages on pages 388 and 399 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich. 281.

gan; AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to t principal and interest at the date of this the sum of \$318.33, and no proceedings a n equity having been instituted to recove e or any part thereof, therefore notice is given that on the 30th day of Septembe law or in equity, having been instituted to recover bee same or any part thereof, interfeore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September A. D. 1898, at 10 clock in the forenons, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Orwaford is held by witue of the said County of Orwaford is held by witue of the said county of Orwaford is held by witue of the said county of Orwaford is held by witue of the said county of Orwaford is held by witue of the said county of Orwaford, and state of Michigan, the said mortgage, or stifficient portion thereof, to said mortgage, or stifficient portion thereof, to said mortgage, or stifficient portion thereof, to expense allowed by law including an attent of the county of the South West Quarter in Wid of the Wid of the County of the Southwest Quarter in Wid of S Wid of the County of the Southwest Quarter in Wid of S Wid of the County of the Southwest Quarter in Wid of S Wid of the County of the Saring will come or less, according to powerment survey thereof.

Dated, Saring will chem. June 11th, 1896.

ou acres or land, more or less, according to government as wey thereof.

Dated, Saginaw, Al ch., June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD GORNING, EXECUTOR.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTOR.

JNO A. McKAY.

Attorneys for Mortgagees,

Saginaw, Mich.

june25-13w

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. State of Michigan 188.

the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de

der granted to the undersigned, administrator the estate of said Henry Hill decemend, by the n. Judge of Frebnice for the County of Crawfi on the 18th day of August A. D. 1898, there il be sold at public vendine, to the highest bidings of Grayling, in this Gourt House, in the large of Grayling, in this Gounty of Crawford, said state, or Saturday, the 3d day of October 1, 1899, the the October 1, 1899, the the October 1, 1899, the the October 1, 1899, at the October 1, 1899, and 1

Dated, August 18th, 1896.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

s headquarters for School Pecks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., acluding everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of School Tablets

LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

acreage of lands on the west side of The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ONE YEAR, FOR Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the tial campaign?

G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE. Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) Trains leave Grayling as follows:

Mackinaw 7:45 A. M.

GOING NORTH. 4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dailyexcept Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. 4:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at

9:00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 5:00

GOING SOUTH. 5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 7:50 P. M., Detroit 11:15 P.M. 12:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:20 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A.M.

> Bay City 5:35 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

2:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at

.. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

IN REFECT AUGUST 16, 1896. Bay City Arrive-6:26, *7:22, 8:05 *9:45, 46:1 11:32 p.m. Bay City—Depart—6:30 7:00 *8:40 10:00 11:30 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 2:65, *8:80, *5:30, 6:40 11:50 12:50, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *3:50, *5:20, 6:40 (65, *6:50 p. m.)
To Port Huron-6:30 a.m., 5:20, 9:50 p. m., Arrive from Port Huron-12:25 p. m. 8;00 p. m. To Grand Rapids-6:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. From Grand Rapids-12:25, 10:12 p. m. To Detroit-7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 45:20 p. m., From Detroit-7:20 a. m.; 45:21 7:550 p. m., From Detroit-7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, *10:12 . m.

8:05 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—17:42 a. m. 110:12 rom Reed City and Ludington-12,25; 6.30,

. m. Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—3;50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicao. Sleaping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Un on depot, Detroit. n depot, Detroit.
Parlor cars on day trains.
Boats to Miwaukee run daily, except Sunday.
*†Daily.
EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

State of Michigan. Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896.

To the Sheriff of the County of Craw Sir-You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November ext, the following officers are to be elected, viz. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor.

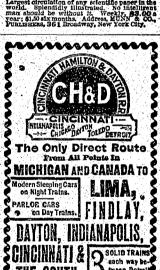
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, nd Superintendent of Public struction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education inplace of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States: also a Representative ional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the twenty eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Irsco, Crawford, Missaukee Roscommon and Clare, also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Alpena Representative Dis trict comprising Alpena, Montmo-rency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Counties.
In Testimony Whereof, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the Great Scal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first ibove written. WASHINGTON GARDNER.

Secretary of State

C.A.SNOW&CO.





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Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$18; from Detroit, \$13.50.
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A. A. SCHANTZ. a. p. a. DETROIT, MICH. The Betrolf & Cleveland Steam Nay, Co.

ver brought to Grayling.

---:AND THE

CABLES UNDER THE SEA.

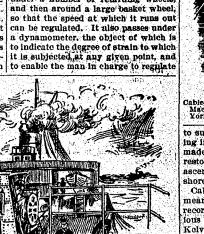
How They Are Laid, Operated and Repaired.

Great Britain with America. It was core. The final coating, the bituminous cent by the directors on this side to compound, is applied by passing the those in England, and said simply: "Euc cable under a spout from which the rope and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest!

The cable, on being finished is colled. weeks later the one just laid entirely failed, faults in design and construction were traced, and in 1865 a new cable of a stronger type was manufactured. Since then seven lines have been placed,

month the first message was finshed beneath the waters of the allong at the same time, the wires or statistic Ocean on the cable connecting Great Britain with America. It was HIRTY-HIGHT years ago this | the case may be. This framework can

On earth peace, good will toward men." in large circular iron tanks, in which President Buchanan followed with a it is kept under water until it is wanted. congratulatory message to Queen Vic-toria, and the great submarine cable the hold of the cable ship, from which toria, and the great submarine cable the hold of the cable ship, from which project was an established fact. A few in turn it is drawn, on being laid out over a large pulley at the stern of the vessel, passing on its way over and under a number of retarding wheels and then around a large basket wheel, so that the speed at which it runs out Cables have broken, have become lost can be regulated. It also passes under at critical moments, construction fleets a dynamometer, the object of which is have been wrecked, but the work has gone on scoring adepthess and improve-it is subjected, at any given point, and ment, until the bottom of the sea, even to enable the man in charge to regulate

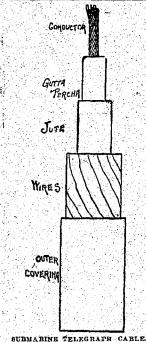


APPARATUS, STEAMER MACKAY-BENNETT, DURING OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

40,236 feet down, is an open book to the degree of strain put on by the brake the scientist, and the electrician can focate a break 500 miles away, and can When the cable runs out in midocean, determine faulty action at any desired point between two continents.

The core of a submarine cable made of a strand of copper sylres, about which, to prevent the escape of elec-tricity, is a covering first of gutta percha, around which is a layer of tanned jute yarn to protect it from the sheathing of steel wires, which in turn holds the cable in a solid mass, and over this jute yarn again surrounded with a bituminous compound. The sheathing varies in type, with the depth of the water in which the cable is to be laid, consisting often of as many as seven types, increasing in strength and protective power as shallow water is approached. While the core is the same producted while the core is the same throughout the deep sea type has a slicathing of many small seel wires, the wires becoming gradually larger as shallow water is neared, and finally, at the shore end, it is sheathed again with strands, each made up of three steel wires. It requires a great deal of accurate knowledge to get these thick nesses at the precise places. Thus, when the cable is finished, before it has been started on its voyage, the one who has made it, or directed its making, knows precisely where every part of it will go—where this thick portion will lle over some midocean mountain, or that smaller section will lie peacefully in some quiet valley so deep that not even a glimmer from the sun's rays ever shall reach it, or a movement of the waters disturb it.

In the strictly mechanical work of making a cable the copper wires for the



conductor are twisted up together or strauded, when they are passed through the covering machine, by which the gutta percha is squeezed round in a continuous envelope. Then the core is

and it is necessary to return to port to past its lower end is drawn, by a suita-fill up the tanks again, the end of the ble motor, a continuous tape of white strand is sealed up carefully and attach-paper, along the middle of which, when ed to a rope, the other end of which is the siphon is at rest, thus is traced a fixed to a buoy, and allowed to sink fine, clear ink line. In order to avoid

cell as the first asked by the average rapidly to and from the paper by an X V W U

man about a broken or otherwise dam- electrical machine, or vibrator, result nged cable is, "How do they find out ing in its tracing a dotted instead of where the damage is along the thouresistance. The scientific explanation of one to the right and three to the left of this is as follows: "The unit of red and so on. On the paper tape these sistance is called an Ohm, after the signals appear as being above or below great German physicist who discover-ed and expounded the laws of the elec-tric current [The exact resistance per nautical mile of the conductor of any given cable is known to the electricians in charge. Resistance practically ceases length 157,674 nautical miles. Of these, at the point where the conduct r make therefore, supposing the known resist ance per mile to be two ohms, and the uring apparatus indicates a total resistance of 800 chms, the position of the break will be 400 miles from

With this determined the rest is at easy matter. The captain of the repair ing steamer examines his charts and indicates thereon the point by finding the latitude and logitude the cable is in 400 miles out. To this point the ship salls. The captain, satisfying himself equipped ships, with an aggregate ton-by examination of everything which can furnish a clew, decides where the laying and keeping in repair the teletrouble is, when at the spot he drops overboard and anchors a mark buoy which is a conical, flat-bottomed, hol low vessel, built of quarter-inch of three-eighths-inch steel. The ship ther steams away to a convenient distance from the buoy at right angles in the line of the cable and grapples for the cable As soon as the cable is caught the ship is stopped and the hading in machinery is set in motion with the result that

round it spirally, forming an elastic soft cable appears. Men are living to it,

CABLE HUT, CANSO, NOVA SCOTIA. bedding for the sheathing wires, which, as well as the outer serving and compound, are put on in one machine. The two, when the ends are handed on board served core passes through the hollow and connected with the testing-room staft of a circular skeleton framework. If, on a test, companication can be had said the summer girl, shyly, "Day of iron, on which are mounted bobbins with the shere, it shows that the trought "That is to say, it is "ait."— Alled with steel wire or jute yarn, as ble is between the other end and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

other shore. The end previously tested and found to be perfect in transmission then is scaled attached to a buoy and dropped overboard, as was done during the laying of the cable when the tank had been exhausted, as previously de

Then examination is made of the oth



lable coming from the tank of the Steamer Mackay-Bennett during operations in New York harbor.

to supply the length cut out. This be ing in turn spliced to the end, tests are made as to whether communication is restored once more. When the captain ascertains that it is he steams back to hore again.

Cable messages are transmitted by neans of what is known as the "siphorecorder," a most delicate and ingen ous instrument, invented by Kelvin. It consists of a rectantelar coil containing many turns of extreme ly fine silk-covered wire, suspended be tween the poles of a powerful magnet and of a fine glass tube of about the thickness of a coarse hair, bent into the form of a siphon, and so attached to a fine stretched wire that it may be free to move backward and forward as directed by the movements of the rectangular coll above mentioned, to which it is attached by an almost in visible fiber of raw silk. The higher leg of the siphon dips into a small trough of specially prepared luk, whils until it reaches the bottom, where it friction between the end of the siphon remains until the further execution of and the paper tape, which would impede the movements of the delicately One of the most natural questions as suspended coil, the siphon is vibrated

CABLE ALPHABET. [The perpendicular lines show the division of the characters.]

sands of miles?" The conductor of the glancing at the cable alphabet, which cable, after a break has occurred or a is given herewith, the method of trans"fault" has been developed, offers a mission will be understood more read-

certain amount of obstruction or resist-ance to the passage of the electrical current, which indicates that there is of right and left movements, the letter damage. An apparatus has been de "a" consisting of one movement to the vised for measuring the amount of this left and one to the right, the letter "b" the line, which, when the siphon is at rest, it traces along the center of the

tape... There are now in existence 1,270 dis-826 sections, with a length of 16.171 onsiderable contact with the water miles are under the control of various herefore, supposing the known resist governments. France takes the lead with 4,053 miles, India follows with 1,974, Germany, 1,761; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,759; Spain, 1,305; Italy 1,608. The remaining 353 sections, with total length of 141,503 miles, are the property of private telegraph compan

An idea of the amount of work nec essary to lay and keep these cables in repair may be judged by the fact that thirty-eight specially constructed and graph cables of the world.

What He Was Waiting For.

One of the best "applause" stories elated of a singer who was exceed ingly self-conscious-not to say intol erably conceited-who, at a concert at which she was to vocalize, handed to the German gentleman who was accom panying her at the pianoforte a conv of her song marked in several places, Wait for the applause." At the end of one verse there came a dead silence among the audience. The accompanis laid not finger on key, but blinked pla 'What are you waiting for?" she ask ed in an exasperated undertone. am vaitin' for de abblause," replier the planist, "and he nod gom yet!"-London Tilles."

How to Speak of Birds. The correct sames of the assemblage of birds are as follows: A covey of par tridges; anye, nideor nest of pheasants a heard of swans; an exalting of larks watching of nightingales; a team o ducks; a muster of peacocks; a bevy of qualls; a flight of doves, a flock of gargle of geese; a spring of teals; a fall of woodcocks; a pack of grouse; a sedge of herons; a shoul of rocks; a trip of vidgeon; a wisp or walk of snine.

"Tell me," sald the young man pas sionafely, "is my answer to be spelled with three letters or two?" "Three, ERNEST CROFTS.

Suglish Painter Clothed with Full Honors of the Royal Academy. Ernest Crofts, the English painter, who has recently been clothed with the full honors of the Royal Academy, is the only artist in England who is just subjects. He was born at Leeds about fifty years ago and studied at Rugby and subsequently at Berlin. He took course in drawing at London and then entered the studio of Herr Emil Hunten of Dusseldorf, who enjoyed the patronage of the German court. Hunten painted pictures of war and Crofts adopted the same branch of the art. He selected British subjects for his of the wars of the roundheads and cavllers, Cromwell and Prince Rupert, Wallenstein and William III., and Blucher and Wellington. It was, however, by his pictures of more modern and mmediate interest that Mr. Crofts atracted most attention. Episodes of the ranco-German war brought him into notice, and one of his earliest works, "The Retreat," exhibited in 1874, was ourchased for the royal gallery at Koc-nigsburg to show that feats of arms stimulate a love of art, and that among a military people military subjects are oppular. The recognition of Mr. Croft's bility and genius has come rather late but it is something to know that the English academy has not altogether forgotten the fact that a soldier is not yet the most despised person in the kingdom. Perhaps it is to encourage



ERNEST CROFTS

the military spirit that the academi lans have made the greatest military painter in their country one of their

GORDON AND LI HUNG CHANG.

heir Disagreement Over the Pun-ishment of the Taiping Rebels. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster saw nuch of Li Hung Chang while he

icting as confidential adviser to the Emperor of China in the peace negotia-tions with Japan. He has written a sketch of the Chinese Viceroy, which appears in the century. Of the Taing rebellion Mr. Foster says: Li Hung Chang came out of these campaigns with a high reputation for

military skill, great administrative ca-pacity, and devoted loyalty to the reigning dynasty, and was thenceforward the most famous man of his nation. But just at the close of the war an inident occurred which, in the estimation of most foreigners, has remained as a blight upon his fair name. In the final great battle, which resulted in the capture of the most prominent of the lead ers of the rebellion Gordon, who was instrumental in their actual capture, promised to spare their lives, but im-mediately after being sent to headquar-ters they were beheaded. Gordon, who was of an impetuous temperament, denounced this act as a breach of faith, end, it is said, threatened to take the life of Li and to throw up his com mand. But he did neither.

Li claimed that the refractory con-duct of the rebel princes after their surrender made the punishment a ne-essity; and such a cool-headed and experienced man as Sir Robert Hart. vith a full knowledge of the facts, held that Colonel Gordon was not justified in his conduct, and induced him to re-consider his action and judgment. Gordon continued in command for some Khartum maintained most friendly re-

lations with the vicercy.

Notwithstanding these facts Englishwriters generally insist that Li was uilty of had faith and of bloody and nhuman conduct. But it should be orne in mind that the Tatolng rebellion was a most desolating and relentles war: that it had destroyed many ponn cities; had laid waste nearly half of the empire; had sacrificed an normous number of lives, estimated as high as twenty millions, and that the enders who were behended had been guilty of horrid crueltles. Under such ircumstances it would not have been trange if even the most civilized and bristian commander, in the flush of victory, should have ordered the execu tion of the authors of such untold horrors and bloodshed. The sepoy mutiny of India synchronizes with the alping rebellion. Chinese" should wish to retort upon his foreign critics, he might not find it difficult to parallel his with that of his civilized neighbors the rulers of India.



New Boarder-This rain is good the farmer. Brings things up out of Farmer-Gosh, don't talk that way.

I've just buried my third wife The Retort Discourteous, A small and dirty newsboy worked

paying game for a week or so down in the shopping districts. He would don a stairs. most pathetic expression, go up to a woman and say, "Missis, won't you buy a paper? Dis is my biriday, and I ain't sold hardly any," Of course he would sell one in nine cases out of ten, and would generally get a nickel and be told

to keep the change. He must have kept this up fully a week and reaped a boun-tiful harvest. At last one young wo-man who tired of the same story and who became rather skeptical on the subject of "birdays," stopped the young gentus and remarked in tones clear enough to be heard some little dis

rance.]"See here, little boy, what did you say about your birthday?"
"Lady, pleuse buy a paper; dis is my birfday, and I ain't sold but one paper to-day," whined the young rascal.
"Now, little boy, to my certain knowledgo you have had a birthday every da this week. Aren't you ashamed to tell

such stories?" He was cornered for a minute and stood with head cast down and every appearance of remorse. At last he looked up with a most innocent expression and said: "Well, you see, lady, you en me we're different. I ain't old, en I though I'd have a lot of biridays to onct, en den I could quit havin' 'em like

you. See?" She concluded he was past reforming and, slipping a dime in his hand, moved on sighing over the wickedness of the generation, while the young sinner executed a pas sent of his invention.—Chi cago Tribune.

A MONSTER SNAKE.

It Has Been in the Neighborhood of

snake that measures from twelve to fifteen teet has for four years past been mose or least of a nulsance to the people of chilf, Mose People whose versatly could not be doubted for told wonderful stories of this platferous snake. Every spring some one runs snake. Every spring some one runs across it. A year ago Mr. Rodney Lease crept up to its den and watched for an opportunity to shoot it, but became so fascinated with the sight of his nakeship that he forgot to shoot until it had crept back into the dense un-

Every person who has ever seen the snake gives the same description of it. It is black booded head, at least fifteen feet in length, and as big round as a elegraph pole. Recently, as Mr. William Gilmore came along the track towards Gorin, he met it stretched out its ength on the bridge; he thought to get get accurate measurements of it by counting the ties it was lying on, but is soon as his presence became known to the monster it quickly coiled itself, and the sight so frightened Mr. Gilmore that he sprang backward down the embankment and lost no time in getting to town. The dimensions be gave of it are too large to report; how ever, his word is as good as gold, and party is being made up in town to



THE DRAGON-LIKE MONSTER. and capture this nameless species of the reptile family. Taking all re-ports into consideration, some believe

it to be an escaped bon constrictor fron ome show, but its head is differen from any known snake's, resembling that of a dragon.

SIX-HORNED COW.

Four of Them, However, Grow on Her

A six-horned cow would be a curiosity that would cause much wonderment if the horns all grew on her head, but when a cow makes her appearance with horns on her feet besides thos on her head the people are amazed and wonder what next. A Texas man is the owner of the "horny-hoofed" quadruped, and wants \$500 for it. He con-



HORNS ON HER HOOFS. templates taking the cow over the country to be exhibited. The Best

It has long been a moot point whether ingle or married men make the best soldiers. Some maintain that the lack of wife and family tends to make a man more tookless of his life, therefore a good soldier. Others say that the mar ried man is almost a veteran when he enters the ranks, being inured to com-bat, therefore a good soldier. In the recedt Tuilsian campaign a French recent Tunism campagn a renco colonel was questioned upon this point. "Belli are right," said he "Look yon-der." De you see that battallon of hap-py, devil may-care fellows? They are all single men, and they would take their lives in their hands. But look again. Do you see those taciturn, som-bre, gloomy looking men there? They are all married, and in a hand-chand fight they are terrors." "What is the name of the battallon?" asked the enquirer. "They are called," said the Colonel, gravely, "The Children of De-

Walking.
A Spilss statistican bas taken the trouble to count the number of steps he ook in walking during the whole year The number be finds to have been 9. 760,000, or an average of 26,740 steps a day. Going still further into details, he declares that over 600,000 of these steps were taken in going up and down

We make to-morrow harder by a uming useless obligations to-day that must be met to-morrow.

Mr. Sewhil is distinguished as owning the bost regetable garden in Malne."

EMANCIPATION OF THE INDIAN cation the Only Means by Whise He Can He Improved.

Any government capable of annually ssimilating half a million foreigners nany of whom have come from the lregs of European countries, should in the course of a few years digest 260, 000 Indians. What prevents? We an wer, methods; nothing but methods Use the Indian method of isolation and segregation with the immigrant, and the American nation will be destroyed in a decade. Use the immigrant method of distribution, association and op-portunity with the Indian, and a decade need not pass until they become a real part of our country's life blood.

The Indian has the capacity to meet he issues of civilized life at once. All Indian youth may readily be prepared to enter the common schools of the country by two or three years' course in government schools established for the special purpose of bringing them to this condition of fitness, and, having once entered the public schools, the way is open for them to remain and go up head. Such schools and all our algher schools are now and always been open to the Indians. Har vard and Dartmouth colleges were

The door of education has never been closed to the Indian. The whole 40,000 or 50,000 Indian youth may now, if they will, distribute themselves among the schools of the country. There need not be another school house built for exclusive Indian education. Pennsylvania has about 22,000 schools, and there are about 250,000 schools in the United States. If all the Indian youth in the country were distributed among the schools of Pennsylvania there would not be two Indian pupils for each school. If distributed among the schools of the country there would not be an Indian for each aix schools. In either case the praces would accom-plish the civilization of the Indian a hundred times faster than government or mission schools, or both, for the reason that he is trained by daily contact with the very condition and individuals that later, as a man, he will have to compete with. We do the Indian no kindness by holding him away from this competition, for it is this very experience that is to develop him. Without it we shall never accomplish the emancipation of the Indian.—Chautau-

DECKED WITH GEMS.

She Looked Adorned with \$1,000,000 Worth of Jewelry.

Virginia Earle, the actress, has the honor, if so it may be called, of having worn more jewelry at one time then any other woman, A New York jeweler



MILLION-DOLLAR ORNAMENTS.

for advertising purposes and to satisfy Miss Earle's vanity made her the background for a million dollars' worth of precious gems. After the novel ornamentation was completed this photograph was taken.

What the Vatican Contains On the whole, the Vatican max be dirided intoseven portions. These are pontifical residence, the Sistine and Pauline Chapels, the picture galleries, the library, the museums of sculpture and archaeology, the out. Humoristische Blaetter. buildings, including the barracks of the Sistine Chapel, the galleries and museums, and the library are incompar-

The name "Sistine" is derived from Sixtus IV., as has been said. The library was founded by Nicholas V., whose ove of books was almost equal to his passion for building. The galleries are guess they're all right. It's her fathrepresentative of Raphael's work, er's b which predominates to such an extent Press. that the pointings of almost all other artists are of secondary importance, precisely as Michael Angelo filled the istine Chapel with himself, As for the museums, the objects they corrain axe been accumulated by many popes, out their existence ought, perhaps, to be chiefly attributed to Julius II. and Leo X., the principal representatives of the Rovere and Medici families. Century. •

Exempt,
Renan, in his "Feuilles Detachees, tells a story of a church service in Brittany where the priest delivered such a touching appeal that his hear But this one robust individual, who was leaning against a pillar, remaine unmoved throughout the entire sermon.

The French are an emotional people and the rest of the congregation could not imagine how this heart or stone

had remained untouched. "And you," said one of them to the man, "you are not weeping!"

"Why, no," replied he, "I don't belong
to this parish!"

His Method. Hicks-What makes you go to a tailor o get your clothes? You can get ther ready made, just as good, for half the

Wicks-Yes; but if I got them ready made I should have to pay for ther msh down.—Louisville Journal. Which End?

Perry Pateitic (in the road)-Why don't you go in? De dog's all right. Don't you see him waggin' his tall? Wayworn Watson (at the gate) Yes and he's growlin' at the same time. I which end to believe.-Oincinnati Enquirer.



If I could gratify a wish,

My wealth would be unfold.

The bags my trousers all possess
I'd have filled up with gold.

—Life. First Clerk—She's a married lady. Second Clerk—How'do you know? "She: ordered two hammocks."—Life.

Mrs. Quiverful (sternly)-What was going on in the parlor last night? Ethel (blushing)—Only my engagement ring. mamma—Life. namma.—Life. Cynthia (looking at photograph)—Hi-

ram, just turn your head a little. Hi-ram You have turned it already, Cyn-thia,—New York World. He—It's reported around that we ave

engaged. She—Well, you know it's a mistake. He—Yes, I called to see if, 1 couldn't rectify it,-Puck. Arthur-Are you sure she loves you?

Jack—Yes. When I told her I had no money to marry on she asked me if I couldn't borrow some Puck. "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "er man puts on er long face an' says he's

uraged when he's simply too lazy ter try again."—Washington Star.

She-Everyhody says you married me only for my money. He But I didn't, dear. I know you look it, dear, but I didn't.—Indianapolis Journal..

Her Enther-Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir? i.Suitor— Well, she said you were always a very generous parent.—Philadelphia Ameri-

Mame—I hope you didd't fet that Mr. Huggins put his arm about you? Mabel-Why? Is there may thing the matter with his arm? Washington

Mrs. Elmore—I wonder how many stops that new organ of De Smyth's has got? Elmore—Only three, I should judge. One for each meal. Buffalo "I see they are applying ball bearings

to a great many things now." they have a ball bearing sign down where I keep my watch."-Washington Times. Stern Parent-You say he is a genius.

Jeniuses seldom amount to much. Daughter-But, pa, he promises that he will not work at it arrer we are married.—Boston Transcript. Hoax-Poor Bjones has to run all the errands and cook his own meals. Joax -- What's the trouble? Hoax—He was

foolish enough to buy his wife a bi-cycle.—Philadelphia Record. When in the brassy skies above No hope nor help I see, I gladly seek the girl I love— She's always cool to me.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Spirit (at Lily Dale seance)-Don't you know me? I'm the spirit of your mother-in-law. Investigator—You can't fool me. My mother-in-law always brought her trunk with her.—Buffalo

"I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend. "I don't say that I know all about it," replied the candidate, I know enough not to talk about it."-Washington Star.

Miss Chilledame-Don't you know that nature rebels against laziness? A man can get nothing in this world without labor. Wresting Offen-Humph! Can't he? He can git hungry, I guess. -Harper's Bazar.

Peasant—I spoke to our herb doctor and he advised me that I should— Doctor (interrupting)—Oh, he gave you some idiotic advice, I don't doubt. Peasant-He advised me to see you .-

buildings, including the barracks of the Swiss Guards, and, lastly, the gardens with the Pope's Casino. Of these the ling cooking lessons, and about every morning she goes into the kitchen and has a scorching competition with the cook."-Indianapolis Journal.

"Isn't it too bad about Charlie

Newed? I understand that since his marriage he and his wife have been living from hand to mouth." er's hand, you know."-New York Nell-Miss Bjones uses French phrases in the most peculiar manner.

Belle Does she? Nell-Yes, indeed! Why, at breakfast vesterday I asked her how she liked her eggs, and said they were very chick.-Philadelphia Record. "Have you got it on you yet?" asked little Petey of his sister's bestest best. "W-w-what?" inquired the three

night a week beau. "Why, a move. Sister said the other night she wished you'd hurry up and get a move on you." Philadelphia North American. "I say, captain," said a young Englishman on board an American cupper, that flag of yours has not floated in

every breeze and over every sea for a thousand years, has it?"..."No, it ain't," replied the captain, "but it has licked one that has."-Youth's Companion. Fenderson—I consider it a good rule, and it's one I have tried to follow, to sny bright things only once in a while; in that way my good things are remem-bered. If I was all the time getting

off bright things they wouldn't be noiced. Fogg-A very good rule; but, Fendy, don't you think you observe it too closely?—Boston Transcript.

Electrical Canning.

Electricity has been recently applied o the sealing of cans of fruits and preerved meats. The process consists of the formation of a conductive layer on the lid of the can, when a metal conting is deposited by, the usual method of electro-plating. The same process has een applied to the scaling of bottles of beer, wine, etc.

"At this point she broke down and wept scalding tears." "Dear me! She must have been boiling over with rage." -Circinneti Enquirer.

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

From the Journal Ottans. In Fred Hacberlin, a shoe dealer, of Ottawa, Ill., can claim rather a unique distinction. He awas the first man in Ottawa, Ill., to buy a box of Dr. Williams Pink Pink. That was three years ago, and Mr. Hacberlin says he has never had cause for regretting that purchase. In a conversation held a few days ago Mr. Hacberlin and:

regetting that purchase. In a conversation held a few days ago Mr. Haeberlin
sald:

"My wife for a long time was greatly
troubled with hauraigia, headache; and
nerrousness. About three years ago a
friend of mine, a traveling man, told me
to get some of: Williams' Pink Pills and
have my wife try them. Upon looking
up the remedy I noticed that the Chicago
papers contained some pretty strong statements in favor of it.

"I went to the drug stores, but not a single one of them kept the article. Then I
went to Graham & Yentzer's drug store
and had George Fentzer send for some of
the pills: Well, they came and I took them
home to my wife. She started in to use
them, and the effect was marvelously favorable, and her condition began to improve steadily. It was but a short time
until the headaches had almost wholly
disapeared, and the general state of hehealth was much helped. My wife kept
ton using the pills and likewise kept getting better. In a comparatively short
then her condition was more healthy than
for several years. Is it any wonder that
we both became true friends of Dr. Willtams Pink Pills? My wife is a well
woman low, and we both ascribe that
fact to Pink Fills.

"The remedy did so much for us that I
have recommended it to ever so many
since I got that first box and, if I do say
k. I believe I am largely responsible for
starting the large sale of the pills in Ottawa. There is not a drug store in the Citrous Dinners in Ottawe sore.

tawa. There is not a arug store in the city mow that does not sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

John Hardin, who is engaged in the tailoring business in Ottawa, says:
"Count me as one who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have used them for several months for stomach troubles and feel that they have aided a slight attack of rheumatism. Since I took them and built up my system my trouble in that respect has been much bettered, as has also my indigestion. They are a great tonic, and I certainly indorse their use most heartily. I always resomme at them to my friends."

Dr. Wilsams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or successes of myhateyer nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) nt flocents' down or sik boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct. by mail from Or williams' Medicine, Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Prayer Rings in Olden Times.

Prayer Rings in Olden Times. Decade rings, or rings having ten projections, on their circumference, were ouce very popular, not only in religious orders but among serious people. They were used to keep accounts of the nun ber of prayers recited. The knob or large setting designated a paternoster; the ten projections each counted an

SACRED CONFIDENCE

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex—Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.

There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order

bly put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish the world what every Woman should Mrs. W. Liscomb one of those women and has us to publish the facts in her case, othernot be done, as

all such evidenc is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer. She says to Mrs. Pinkham :- "I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other wonen may be benefited by my expecase, in order that other

rience.
I doctored nearly all the time for two fears. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, back-aclie, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I

followed your advice. "After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. ELLIOTT, Liscomb, Iowa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pinple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, tike needles passing through them: the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the sheet, you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoor, and enough of it.



HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S G. A. R. COM-

MITTEES.

Sixth Division—Departments of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington, Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee.
Seventh Division—Departments of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Adaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory.

Eighth Division—Department of Minnessota.

sota.

The reviewing stand was at Smith Park.
When the Commander-in-Chief reached
the stand a salute of seventeen guns was

fired and the national colors were dis-played on the flagstaff. The colors carried by departments and posts saluted the

reviewing officer.

The lady visitors to the encampment were shandsomely entertained by the fair sex of St. Paul, and elaborate arrangements had been made with this end in riew. One of the unique features was a ladies drive, which took place Thursday morning and was one of the novelties of the reunion. Three hundred carriages were used for the occasion and they made a procession nearly two miles long—the page of the large and the procession nearly two miles long—the page of the control of the control of the page of the control of the con

geant being a very picturesque

Story of the Order

Maj. B. F. Stephenson was the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic and Decatur, Ill., was the place of the first

regiments as were called into active ser-

GEN. J. A. GIVEN.

ULLY 100,000 peo-pleattended the thirtieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul. The encampment this year was one of the most successful ever held. Cheap railroad rates. cool. railroad rates, cool, pleasant we at her and a good program of entertainment

the meeting especially attractive to the veterans of the army and navy, and thousands of the gallant old boys took advantage of this favorable chance to spend their annual outing where they could renew their old friendships and talk over the memories of the days of '61.

somest attire, the decorations being both somest attire, the decorations being both pleasing and appropriate. From every housetop in the saintly city floated the red, white and blue banner that extended a greeting to the veterans, while across the streets and up and down, the wide avenues of the residence portion, and from top to dome of the oig office buildings, in all manner of designs, sould be seen the national colors.

The train bearing Commander-in-Chief



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

Walker and his staff did not arrive until 11 o'clock Monday night. The regular program, however, was gone through with. So enraptured was the General with the scene and the animated colors of the decorations that he for the moment forgot that he was in the midst of a crowd of curious hundreds, and did not heed the words of Capt. McCarthy, commander of the department of Minnesota, who stood at the entrance to the Hotel Ryan to escort him inside. Mrs. John A. Logan, without whom no encampment has seemed complete to the old veterans, was there and witnessed the parades and took part in all the encampment receptions. As they idolized her warrior husband, so also the old soldiers admire her, and her greeting

Formal Program.

The formal program of the encampment was begun Monday evening at 8:30, when a reception was given at. Hotel Ryan to the Commander in-Chief and Mrs. Walker by the citizens' committee and citizens of St. Paul. The hotel was gayly decorated for the occasion, and several thousand persons shook the hand of the Commander. At the same hour at the State Capitol there was a reception to the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps and Sons and Daughters of Veterans. Mrs. Formal Program. Sons and Daughters of Veterans. Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle, president of the Min-nesota Women's Relief Corps, was in charge of this reception. It continued until 12 o'clock, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 veterans passed through



VETERANS ARRIVING IN ST. PAUL.

the capitol during the evening. The scene about the women's headgparters at the Kittson mansion was animated. The principal spectacle of Tuesday was the parade of the naval veterans and the

The principal spectace of Itacanay was the parade of the naval veterans and the ex-prisoners of war, escorted by the Third United States Infantry, which was reviewed from the Ryan Hotel by Commander-in-Chilef Walker. Tuesday afternoon took bface the reunion of Minnesorn troops at the State Capitol at 1.0 clock, and at Fort Snelling, where they were entertained by Col. Page, commandant. Tuesday evening the women of the citizens' committee held an open-air reception at Summit Park and Summit arenue. On the main platform at Summit Park were stationed Gen. Walker and his staff and a few off the distinguished guests.

Wednesday at 10 o'clocks the grand parade of the Grand Army of the Hepublic started, and this event was looked forward to with great expectation by all. The parade was under command of Commander-in-Chief Walker, and it is estimated that there were 30,000 veterans in line.

The official order of march was as follows:

lows:
First Division-Veteran Signal Corps.
Departments of Illinois, Wisconsin
and Pennsylvania.
Second Division-Departments of Ohio
and New York.

vice were made eligible to membership It was also provided that no person who had ever borne arms against the United Third Division—Departments of Connecticity, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Culi-cut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Culi-

back received by the G. A. R. In 1866 the disputes between President Johnson and the majority in Congress were the means of greatly hindering the growth of the body. Political disputes also caused such great disorder in the post rooms that many members withdrew. The army leaders realized the injury that was done and took steps to counteract it. One of these steps was the addition to the declaration of principles that "this association does not design to make nominations for office, or to use its influence as a secret organizafornia, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermout, Potomac, Virginia, North Carolina, Fourth Division—Departments of Mary-Isad, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana. Fifth Division—Departments of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Mis-souri and Oregon. or to use its influence as a secret organiza-

or to use its induence as a secret organiza-tion for partisan purposes." During the next year political discussions were barred from its meetings.

Another drawback was the grade sys-tem of membership, which was tried for two years. There were three grades dur-ing that time—those of the "recruit, "the "soldier" and the "veteran." The re-cruits had no voice, and could not have until two months' membership, when they could become soldiers, who transacted the could become soldiers, who transacted the business. After six months in the second grade, the soldiers could become veterans, who slone were eligible to department and national offices.

When politics had been banished and the

grade system had been thrown out the army began to grow at a wonderful rate. There are now more than 7,800 posts and



B. F. STEPHENSON. Founder of the G. A. R.

was 27,100; in 1878 it was 31,010; in 1883 was 21,210; in 18:63 it was 31,2910; in 18:53 it was 215,446; in 1888 it was 372,900; in 1889 it was 397,974, and in 1890 it was 409,484. This appears to be the high membership mark. In June, 1883, the number was 397,223, and it has fallen slightly be-

CONCERNING THE CROPS.

Government Reports of Their Condition in Many States.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather on the growth cultivation and harvest of same us made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections, show that the mast week crop sections, show that the past week has been very favorable for farm work, greatly threshing, which has been greatly retarded by the rains of previous weeks. Plowing for fall seeding has progressed, favorably, although, portions of the middle Atlantic States, Kansas and Oklahoma need general rains to put the soil in condition. Some winter wheat has been sown in Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, and also in New England and the middle Atlantic States, but in the lastnamed section but little seeding has yet



July 12 of the Sale year. As command-grelh-chief Dr. Stephensen issued a gen-eral order on Oct. 31, calling for the first national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The convention met at Indianapolis Nov. 20, and representatives were present from Illinois, Missouri, Kan-sas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and the District of Columbia. The convention added the words "saliofs" to the Spring-field constitution. All soldiers and sailors of the United States army, navy or marine corps who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and were honorably discharged, and members of such State regiments as were called into active ser-15, and some have already completed pick ing in Mississippi. As compared with the previous week the general condition of cotton remains unchanged, the outlook for top crop being very poor. Much corn has been cut and the late crop is maturing rapidly, although somewhat retarded by cool weather in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri. cool weather in Onio, lows and Missouri. While the bulk of the crop will soon be safe from frost its quality would be better if no frost occurred within three or four weeks. In Tennessee, Indiana and Pennsylvania the bulk of the tobacco has been sylvania the bulk of the lobacco has been housed and cutting is progressing rapidly in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and New York. Drought conditions in Southern New Jersey, Western Tennessee and in portions of Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana still continue. Light frosts occurred in New England, New York, equenally, in the unperlinue. Light frosts occurred in New England, New York, generally in the upper lake region and in North Dakota and Nebraska, causing but little backers.

The 1,000 or more ax-railroad employes of Cincinnati who have been on the black-list for participation in the Delis strike and who have been unable since to secure employment have been called to meet next Friday evening to take action to induce the railroad companies to rainstate them.

An English scientist named V. E Johnson has developed a form of the Roentgen ray photography by which he can photograph the legs of horses in metion, and promises soon to take the entire human figure in the same way. Then a snap shot of a ballroon would give us a true 'danse macabre.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

Who Succeeds Hoke Smith as Secre tary of the Interior.

The resignation of Hoke Smith as Sec



HOKE SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

the appointment of ex-Gov. David R. Francis, of Missouri, as his successor. Mr. Smith resigned because he differs with the administration on the question of supporting Bryan. The Georgian is a Bryan man. His successor is a Democrat

Francis is 46 years of age, is a native of Kentucky and a Washington University graduate. He entered mercantile life as a clerk in St. Louis when 20 years old, later, went into the commission business on his own account and became successful. In 1884 he was president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the next year was elected Mayor of St. Louis. In 1888 he was elected Governor of Missouri and served one term—four years. When President Cleveland was making up his Cabinet four years ago Francis was slated for Secretary of the Interior, but had to give way to Smith.

ZANZIBAR'S NEW SULTAN

Mohammed bin Servid Seems to Sulf the Island Population, Hamoud bin Mohammed bin Seyyid, the new Sultan of Zauzibar, is a pupper that will fall in with any suggestion the English Government of the islands has to



HAMOUD, NEW SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. make. He is better suited to the purpose of the Britsh conquerors of the country than Said Khalid would have been. The latter entertained odd notions of being a real sultan, and the British do not like real sultans. Dispatches from the island the people are pleased with the new saltan, which is guite as easy to imagine,

inasmuch as the sultan has nothing to do with the people or the people with the sultan. The inhabitants of Zanzlbar were pretty well convinced by the recent bombardment that whatever the English thought good would be best for them, and Mohammed bin Seyvid will doubtless rule acceptably to the people and the British war ships in the bay.

VOICE OF VERMONT.

Republicans Elect Their Entire State
Ticket by Great Pluralities.

Vermont has declared for Josiah Grout remont has accurate for Josan Grout, Republican, for Governor and for the Republican State ticket entire by a ma-jority that equaled the prediction of the most confident Republican manager. The in the history of the State. The Senate will be almost, if not unanimously, Republican. There were some close fights for the election or county officers, but, generally speaking, the Republicans swept everything. No particular part or section of the State can be selected from which to draw a lesson, as the figures show the same everywhere, tremendous Republican gains even over the figures of two years ago, which were thought to be phenom-

John Demnsle, who lived near Clarinda Iowa; had for some months been paying court to Miss Mary Kellogg, daughter of Farmer Kellogg, who lives near Logan, Iowa. The other day Dempsie called and pressed his suit, saying he would kill himself if Miss Kellogg refused him. This she did. He went to the barn and blew his brains out. He used a 38-caliber revolves. The hell surged the right temps. volver. The ball entered the right temple

The Charles H. Pearson Fruit Packing Company and the Aughinhaugh Canning Company each made a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors at Baltimore. Both concerns were controlled by the same

Too Late to Mend.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited er acquired, should use that benigant denne against the further progress of the she supertenacious malady—rheumatism. The mains of this proven rescues is Houstelier's Blomack Bitters, which, it should also be recallected, cured syspepsia, liver somplish, fayer and ague, debility and nervousness.

Life of Tortoises.

Tortoises live to a great age. In the library of Lambeth Palace there is the shell of a tortoise which was brought there in 1628, and which lived "antil 1780. Another in Fulham Palace, pro-cured by Bishop Laud in 1628, died in 1758, and one at Peterborough lived 220

The Ladies. The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladles may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the nam of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

A walk in the rain, with the face exed to the wet, is very beneficial to the akin.

Birds and flowers delight us, but we are enchanted when we behold the complexion of a young lady made beautiful by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

As concered the quantity of what h to he read there is a single rule; read much, but not too many works.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

The man who is trying to get to hen en alone, is not fit to go.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8,

The record for staying under wate s 4 minutes 29% seconds.

No one in ordinary health need become baid or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer Debbins Heating-Borax Soab is the only floating soas that outside Borax. For tolled or launder nest is incomparable. A perfect soan for all uses. Try is ones, you'll use it always. Order of your groces. Red wrappel.



Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. 25c.

Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites.

and ALL PAIN.

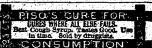
After hard WOBK or EXERCISING rub with 48 to AVOID LAMENESS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

-Weak, Watery, Worthless POND'S EXTRACT DINTMENT CUIES PILES. Sent by mail for 50c.

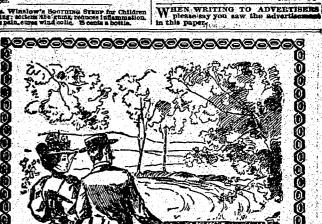
POND'S EXTRACT CO. 78 FIRE Ave ; New York



CONFESSIONS OF THAT LITTLE



CONSUMPTION:



"It Bridges You Over."

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocketbook is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.



That terrible wash-tub! This is the way it looks to the

women who do their washing in the old-fashioned way. They, dread it—and no wonder. All because they won't use Pearline. Use Pearline—use it just as directed-soak, boil and rinse the clothes—and the wash-tub won't be a bugbear. You won't have to be over it enough for that. No hard work-no inhaling of fetid steamno wearing rubbing—no torn clothes

nothing but economy. Send Peddlers and some theoreupalons grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same it Back is rearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is the something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self (Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO







The Performers March About Holding Live Snakes in Their Mouths--- Handling Dead Iv Reptiles Like Skeins of Yarn.

In a description of the Moki Indians annual snake dance in the Southwest, a writer in Harper's Weekly says:

At a signal from the leader. Konel they entered the plaza in single file, on a rapid walk, and after circling the plaza, ranged themselves in a slightly curved line before the tent of cottonod boughs in which the snakes were placed, and on each side of which the fifteen Antelope-priests stood in line singing a wild and guttural chant.

A wilder hum arose, a portentous, guttural, sharling sound, which passed soon to a strong, manly, marching chant, full of sudden, deep-falling, stern cadences. Then Kopeli, the Snake-chief, and the one second to him joined arms and danced slowly down before the kisi. They stopped, and when they rose Kopell heldinhis mouth a snake. His companion placed his left arm over the Snake-chief's shoultogether they turned, cir-he left. The snake hung cling to the left. quietly from the Snake priest's mouth It was held at about nine inches from the head. Behind him walked third man, the snake-gatherer. They passed with a quick, strong step, on night almost say with a lope, in time to the singing.

Immediately behind came another group, the snake-carrier holding an en-tire snake in his mouth, the head protruding about an inch. These two were followed by a third man, the snake-gatherer; and soon the entire line of thirty-three Snake-priests had broken into eleven groups and were circling the plaza, one man in each group carrying from one to three snakes in his mouth. The singing continued, stern and swift like a strong stream, and al-though at times the dancers lost step to the music, in general they may be said to have retained throughout all the rush of movement a tolerable accuracy of rhythm. A group of women stood near, and threw sacred meal upon the men as they passed. They kept far from contact, I observed. The excitement of the spectators increased. I pushed close to the circle of dancing priests to study their faces.

One man passed with an enormous bull snake in his mouth. Its tail hung down to his knee. Each snake-carrie danced with his eyes closed and his chin thrust forward. The reasons for this were obvious. The little snakes were the most vicious, and struck repeatedly at the eyes and cheeks of the

One man went by with two large rat tlesnakes in his mouth. Another held a rattlesnake and two larger bull snakes between his lips; and a third priest, to silence all question of his superiority, crowded into his mouth four snakes! The gatherer who followed him held in the fingers of his left hand six or eight snakes, strung like pieces of rope. In fact, they all handled th makes precisely as if they were skeins the moment when they snatched them

Once or twice there was a brief strug gle between the snake-gatherer and the fallen snake. In every case which I observed the snake-gatherer brushed the snake with the feathers of his snake-whip until he uncoiled and straightened out to run. After the gatherer picked him up he was as helpless as if dead.

As the dance went on, the excitement grew. The clink of metal fringes and the patter of rattles filled the ear. The snakes dashed into the crowd, shouts and screams and laughter rose but the wary snake-gatherer in every case caught the snake before it passed out of reach. In one or two instances when a rattlesnake ran toward the wo men with their basket plaques of meal they broke into wild screams and ran Evidently they feared the rattlesnakes quite as much as any of the white wo men. At last, so deep was my interes to see, I lost all sense of hearing.

They all moved like figures in a dream During all this time, whatever the outcries among the spectators, whatever the screams or laughter among women with the meal, the Snake priests, intent and grave, showed no whatever of excitement. It is absurd to speak of hypnotism or frenzy of any kind. They were not in the slightest degree moved either to fear or laughter, or even to the point of being hastened or retarded by the pres ence of the white man. They h religious duty to perform, and they were carrying it forward, intent, mas terful, solemn, and perfectly silent Incredible, thrilling, savage and dan-gerous as it appeared to us, to them is was a world-old religious ceremonial.

Lumber Used in Box Making.

In a discussion of the amount of lumber consumed in the making o boxes, Barrel and Box, a paper recent ly started at Louisville, is authority for the statement that a certain Chi cago soan concern uses every year of white pine boxes in Chicago and \$80,000 worth of cottonwood boxes at St. Louis. The total number of boxes used by this company last year was 1,541,666. Another Chicago concern uses 1,500,000 boxes every year. The firm operates its own box factory at Rhinelander Vis. There are fifty other soap manu facturers in this country, and Barre and Box estimates that altogether 150 000,000 boxes are used in packing soans alone. Two of the larger soan manufacturers expend each year \$400, 000 for boxes. If 3,000,000 boxes cos \$400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for onp packages alone. Continuing the calculation through the vast range of packing-box demand, which involves almost every industry known to man we can imagine how enormous is the expenditure in its grand total, and what an amount of lumber is con sumed in its manufacture. It is evident that the making of boxes fur nishes the largest percentage of the demand for the coarser and common grades of lumber, and that, as the years pass, there will be a sure outlet for low grade white pine, cottonwood, yellow pine, and all other lumber that worked into boxes.-Northwest ern Lumberman.

Met an Army of Rattiers.

Min. D. O'Dell had an exciting expe dence with a mass meeting of rattle makes on the Eagle Valley road while she was on her way to Highland Falls N. Y. But for the timely help of Wm Carpenter, the serpents would un doubtedly have enjoyed a morning neal on the contents of her farm wagon

Mrs. O'Dell started early in order to avoid the heat. She had several crates of plump chickens which had been or lered by families in the village. Sure footed and docile as a mountain mul was the pony that carried Mrs. O'Dell and her treasure. Wild birds fluttered and acreamed in the dense woods hrough which the road lay, but the peny heeded them not. Suddenly when emerging from the Pond road the animal stood still and seeme stunned with terror. Almost at the same instant a peculiar ratiling, rasping sound filled the air, and an army of serpents began crawling toward the

wagon, Mrs. O'Dell thinks there were a hun dred snakes advancing to attack pony. They came from every direct tion. She almost fainted with terror, while the horse shook almost hard nough to shed his harness. O'Dell's voice came to her aid at this trying moment. She screamed loud

nough to be heard a mile away.

William Carpenter was driving to his farm when the cries of distress reached him. He was soon on the spot and a lively battle began. The snake attacked Mrs. O'Dell's horse and tried to get at the chickens. With a stout pade Carpenter slaughtered eight and the rest fled. The horse is still alive although bitten in a dozen places. The ead snakes are on exhibition in a drug store.-New York Times.

How the Cricket Saved the Shin

Just as Alvar Nunez's vessels were almost on the rocks a cricket com menced to sing, which cricket soldier had put into the ship at Cadiz being anxious to hear its music; and for the two months which our navigation had endured no one had heard it whereat the soldier was much enraged and as that morning it felt the land (sintio la tierra) it commenced to sing, and its music wakened all the people of the ship, who saw the cliffs, which were distant almost a cross-bow sho from where we were; so we cast our anchors and saved the ship; and it is certain that if the cricket had not sung, all of us 400 soldiers and thirty horses had been lost.

Some of the crew and soldiers accepted the occurrence as a miracle from God, but Nunez himself is silent on this head, being a better observer of natural history than a theologian. But, "from then and salling more than a hundred leagues along the coast, always every evening the cricket gave us his music, and thus with it w rived at a little port beyond Cape Frio where the Adelantado landed and un-furled his flag, and took possession of the country for his majesty."-Nineteenth Century.

How Muskrats Breathe Under Ice.

W. Spoon, the naturalist, asserts that the muskrat, when obliged to go be neath the ice from one side to the other of a pond, has a curious mod of tak ing along his air supply. Instinct teaches him to take in a deep breath before starting, but even this he knows will be insufficient for the trip. Accordingly he halts occasionally and ex hales the exhausted air from his lungs. This air, being confined by the ice in the shape of a bubble, and in full contact with the icy water, becomes almost instantly reoxygenated. When the transformation is completed the wise rat again takes in his old breath, which is now a fresh inspira-tion. Thus rejuvenated, he again dives out of sight and begins swimming for the other side, only coming up against the ice as often as it is necessary for him to refreshen that valuable little bit of air. But few hunters and trappers are aware of the muskrat's odd plans of changing his poisonous breath into a fresh inspiration, but those who are take a mean advantage. By strik-ing a heavy blow on the ice the air is ersed, and the little animal dies of asphyxia.

asing the Issue of Books The cheapening of devices for printng has had the effect of increasing the ssue of books to a figure never before

attained or probably never dreamed of by our ancestors. In 1894, for instance, there were issued in the United States 4.484 new works, while in Great Britain during the same period the new books numbered 5,300, while there were 1,185 new editions of books pre-viously printed, a total of 6,485, and for the two countries of 10,969. It is quite probable that not less than 1,000 copies were printed of each work, and it is more probable that of the whole number not ten will be remembered, ven by name, in 1904.

Strange Religious Sect

A strange religious sect has sprung up in eastern North Carolina, known as the Sanctified Church. Its commi nicants live in a kind of boats they term arks, that they move from place to place as their inclination or ne ties demand. These arks are built after the most primitive fashion of rough pine boards, and are divided into a cooking and sleeping apartment and have neither mast nor sails. This peculiar sect originated in Accoma county. Va., and the leader, having ndicted, fled the State,-Atlanta Constitution.

Alaskans Astonished by Horses.

A prospector in Alaska took some with him. At the first Indian village the sight of the horses drove all the dogs howling into the woods. The hildren dropped their rude playthings and fled crying into the huts. The men and women stood their ground although in open-eyed wonder. much inducement they were finally prevailed upon to approach the horses, and their wonder knew no bounds. No amount of persuasion would induce them to mount. These were the first horses they had ever seen.

The movement of the cotton mills to the cotton fields is the logical result of the increased economies that have been enforced on business of every de scription, and this is a movement that must continue to increase.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX

ITEMS OF INTEREST 0.1 THE FASHIONS.

The New Traveling Cown--- A Satisfactory Belt.-The Little Queen of Holland -- Late Paris Hints.

NEW PINCUSHIONS

Floral pincushions are the latest rage in decorative work. The edelweiss is a special favorite, and is made entirely of white velvet; the bulrush of brown velvet and gold plush holds its own and the pupin, fashioned out of small circular pieces of cream cloth, just tinged with color, is greatly in demand.

MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY'S FAD Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley, wife of the explorer, has a peculiar fad: She collects parasols, and has a unique collection, from milady's sunshade no larger than a small fan, popular with the belles of long ago, to the carriage parasols of the present day, with jew-eled handles of priceless value and canopies of rare old lace.

WOMEN'S PRIVATE SECRETAR-

IES. Private secretaries are becoming almost as necessary to the woman of so clety as to the man of business. Miss Helen Gould's vast correspond averaging forty letters daily, three quarters of which are begging letters necessitates a helping hand, in the office of secretary. Mrs. Astor, during the winter, employs an amanueusis who visits the house daily to attend to the answering of business and social letters. Mrs Potter Palmer, woman of panied by her private secretary. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan also finds the ser vices of an amanuensis an absolute necessity, as well as Mrs. Phelps-Stokes, Mrs. Havemeyer, and Miss Grace Dodge.-Washington Star.

THE NEW TRAVELING GOWN. A letter from Paris says that the traveling gown of the French monsomewhat more elaborate than that preferred by the American and English woman-more elaborate and more original, for she does not cling to indeed rarely uses, the jacket for a journey. Some so-called traveling gowns shown this week were referred to by the dressmakers as their earliest autumn models. An effective suit is built of a roughly woven wool in small black and white checks. About the skirt are three deep tucks with an edge of white silk peeping below each tuck. The stuff forming the e is stretched over a fitted lining, and shows only under arm seams. It does not "blouse" in the least, but there are a few puckers where it disappears under the high directoire belt f plaid silk. About the throat is an odd collar of white silk, cut circular and finely plaited. The lower and larger part of the collar rests on the the upper part making a frill about the throat held by a scarf choker of plaid silk tying in a bow behind.

A SATISFACTORY BELT. A leather belt has been devised which makes "both ends meet," the ends being the shirt waist and the course it is a man's belt, and is of not very general use for women, since, being of leather, it cannot be worn on any but the most outing of outing costumes. It is hard to describe accurately, but men's furnishings stores will show you the belt-called the "Cautslip"—and you will catch the idea at once. The same decould be readily applied to silk belting, and then women could be sure of tidy looking waists and skirts. A portion of the belt is lined, and beween this and the outside are fastened both the ends of two wires, shaped something like the under side of a dre hook and forming a slot on the inside of the belt. One end is open, the other closed. A button in the skirt band is slipped through the open end until it is firmly held by the wires, and there it is immovable, for the skirt and belt are practically one garment.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LAND.

trait is to be seen at every railway the arm, station, in all the shop windows and on nearly every article that is sold, from a packet of cigars to a tablet of chocolate. But when you see her you notice at once that these pictures are poor fac similes. Her Majesty Wilhelmina. Queen of the Low Countries, is tall and stout for her fifteen years, possessing the fair and pearly complexion of her race.

Like all the Dutch, the young queen's

figure is long and flat—a sign of fidel-ty, the moralist assures us. The mouth is often smiling with fun; the eyes are large and beautiful, of an unlecided color, something between sky blue and the green of the sea—the kind of eyes which give to the face a significant expression, and make one feel hat behind them there is already a defined individuality, as though their wner were accustomed to act and think for herself; in a word one feels that there is there a Dutch soul, full of energy, and always ready to fight.ondon Society.

LATE HINTS FROM PARIS. The latest information from Paris is to the effect that capotes or small fur oans built of tulie, with flowers, feathers and a large algrette, will be worn with dinner gowns next winter, and even at balls they will be permissible. This suggestion seems to indicate i approach to the imposing looking turban with a bird of paradise eather, which ornamented the heads of fair dames fifty years ago. Head dresses, which of late years have become almost obsolete, promise to have a decided revival. A chic little affair by Virot, to be worn at a fulldress evening function, is of light green tulle, bunched on a tiny net with a full white algrette on the left side; just below it, resting on the elaborate confure, is a large, bluish rose. Another effective head dress from the same house, is of turquoise blue velvet, laid across the front in folds, which end in a sort of fan on the folds, which end in a sort of fan on the left side. They are held together by a late, they are held together by a late, full white princesse feather, fas every direction which bored their way sened with a diamond pin. The right into the machine like shot.

side of the turban is decorated with a bunch of forget-me-nots. Silver gray and black is a combination much in favor this season, A very "chic' Parislan tollet is of silver-gray taffets The skirt is made with a deep Span ish flounce, beaded with a standing ruffle of black satin fitting smoothly in one piece both neel and shoulder thus forming the high collar, which i edged with a thick ruche of the black satin. The short round yoke, which also forms the collar, is covered with a Spanish-looking design embroidered in gold bullion. Below this ground yok is a deep flounce of black satin, put or n box-plaits, on each plait, there being deep pendants embroidered of the gold builion. This cape nearly covers the bodice, which has short, full elbow sleeves, and a blouse waist ending in plack satin belt. An effective dinne dress is made of a combination of palgreen peau de sole and pekine pompa dour taffeta. The skirt is made plain with side panels of the pekine let in and the waist has a pekine bodice cu en surplice, but fitting very smooth and tight. It forms an open pointed neck, which is filled in in front with chemisette of lace, and is finished o the shoulders with squared revers o the peau de sole, covered with appli

FASHION NOTES.

Times-Herald.

entions of white lace. The sleeves are

of the peau de sol, with a short puri and tight-fitting to the elbow.—Chicago

Novelties in satin corselets are among the late arrivals from Paris. A large black hat seems to be the August dress necessary of stylish

Long black gloves are worn with white gowns by women who desire chic effects

The Nile and hunter's green appear to predominate for evening wear, al-though pansy and heliotrope come a close second

The tip tilted hat, so long the friend of stylish women, has given place in Paris to rakish little affairs set at any other angle that is picturesque.

Spangles and sparkles are among the notable features of garniture of al classes. The tiny metallic disks tha are so freely used are very inexpensive, and an artistic needlewoman car make exquisitely elaborate and hand some trimmings.

In helts the wide ones are taking the lead, and are really nuch more becoming to most figures than the tiny, nar row ones. There is less display in the way of buckles; one of the newest is a huge gold plate, on which is painted an exquisite miniature of Marie Antoi nette.

There is quite a revival in China crepe and Japan silk this season, and more especially in such delicate colors as Nile green, heliotrope, olive green and other varieties of oriental tints.

The high collar now in vogue serve the same purpose as does the burden the Italian woman carries on her head. It forces the wearer to hold her head high, with a slightly backward tip, and gives the whole

body a more graceful poise. Skirts and sleeves are undergoing gradual transformation, which, as yet hardly perceptible to the genera public. Sleeves are borrowing from the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. their most becoming features, forming a charming combination, semi-full semi-fitting, which cannot fail to please. As for skirts, they also will be made in harmony with the sleeves,

the richest materials being used. Having reached the extreme limit t size it is only natural that sleeves should begin to decrease. This by no means indicates that they are to fall into a condition of total collarse, and back to skin tightness and the old fashions. To be sure, a dress or two have been imported with tight sleeves but they have shoulder ruffles, puff and frills large enough to more make up for the contraction in th

sleeve proper.
The most notable peculiarity about the sleeve portion of the costume i the adoption of flaring cuffs that fall over the hands, some of them being pointed over the back of the hand and filled in with full-gathered lace ruch ings, others in bell shape, with edges bound or embroidered. These cuffs are cut with the sleeve THE LITTLE QUEEN OF HOL- look somewhat odd at first, Other cuffs are set on over the sleeves, and The little Queen of Holland's por- have long points at the under side of

Elephant's Foot a Delicacy.
The flesh of the elephant is enter in its entirety by several of the African tribes. In the process of butcher ing the tools used are the assegni and hatchets. The rough outer skin is first removed in large sheets, and be neath this is the sub-cuticle, a pliable membrane from which the natives make water skins The elephant yields large quantities

of fat, used in cooking "biltong," of dried strips of the elephant's flesh and also in the preparation of veget ables. African explorers agree that one part of the elephant's carcass, when properly cooked, is a succulent dish that will regale the most delicate taste. This part, very strangely, is the first joint of the leg below the knee, which one would suppose would be the toughest portion of the animal To prepare the joint a hole three feet deep is dug in the earth, and the sides of it are baked hard by means of large live coals. Most of the coals are then taken out and the elephant's foot is placed in the crude oven. Th then filled with dirt, tightly packed, and a blazing fire is the built on top, which is kept replenished

for three hours. The foot is thus evenly baked, and when done instead of the strong tough meat, it is of a gelatinous consist ency that may be eaten with a spoon. The Kaffirs esteem this their greatest luxury .-- London News.

The Strength of Steel.
An experiment, with a view to ascer fain the relative resistance, under pres sure, of the hardest steel and the hard est stone, was recently made at Vienna Small cubes, measuring one centimeter of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to the test. The corun dum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty two tons. The steel split up with

THE YOUNG FOLKS

ONE WAY TO GROW. What's the use, I'd like to know, Of a boy who is quiet and prim; If a boy must mind his p's and q's He'd ought to be her instead of a him.

Its the girls that should sit still and straight
That's what they're made for, don't you

While boys must jump and shout and

It's noise and fun that makes us grow. They say "You're like your mother, Bob, But that's a great mistake, you see,

The more we fellows shout and jump The more we race and tear and climb he bigger men we'll grow to be— If you will only give us time.

How easy it is for little people, and elder ones, too, we fear, to find fault with everything that interferes with their

While I -- why I like boys like me.

for she likes gentle, quiet boy

over which you fret, are just what is needed to ripen the grain. Don't forget about other people and complain because everything is not just as you like it best.

THE MYTHICAL CROWNS The idea which most children have of a King is that he goes around with a crown on his head and wrapped in royal robes or riding a splendid steed. This is not true, of course, as some of you may know. The only ruler of Europe to-day who is ever seen wearing a crown is King Oscar of Sweden. The Emperor of Ger-many owns a beautiful crown, which, it is said, he has never put on his head. The crown is the emblem of kingly rule, but it is kept for state occasions only, and then it is more often borne into the state chamber resting on a cushion than on the brow of the man who is entitled to Wear it.

BLOWING THE BAG.

When you breathe into a paper bag to puff it up, and then burst it with a blow to produce an explosion, do you ever ask yourself anything about the extent of the yourself anything about the extent of the force of your breath thus imprisoned? Great scientists nowadays, you know, are talking about compressed air taking the place of even steam and electricity as a motive power. To give yourself some sort of an idea of this force, take a bag quite long and narrow, and made of stroug paper. Lay it flat upon the edge of a table, the opening toward you, place a weight upon it, and puff it well by blowing. Gradually increase the weights and continue blowing, and you will be surprised at the amount your breath will surprised at the amount your breath will lift. To make two large, heavy volumes fall one over the other will seem the light-est kind of play, so easily can it be acomplished.

BWITZ'S BABIES.

Sylvia was sobbing as if her hear "My dear little daughter," said mamma "My dear little daugner," said manning,
"It is impossible to have so many kittens
around under foot. You may pick out
just one for a pet."
"I want 'em all," sobbed Sylvia. "Oh,

mamma, don't have them drowned,

"Listen, dear; the kittens are very young, only a day old, and it is a great deal better to drown them now before their eyes are open than later, for they will have to go some time. It will not hurt them, because they are too little to know what water is. Be mother's good little maid and dry your eyes."

It was very hard to do, but mother knew best, of course, so Pairick put them in water and then Sylvia and Douglas buried them under the old gnarled apple tree, and shed more tears at the funeral. Only one dear, ugly, soft little ball of fur was kept to wait until its eyes opened t

Slyvia and Douglas were not the only distressed ones; Switz, the old St. Bernard dog, watched the proceedings with wet eyes and stayed behind to guard the grave when the children went in to supper. For a couple of weeks Switz behaved

in a very strange manner, and he and Mrs. Tabby became very intimate, often sauntering off together. One day Dougsauntering off together. One day Doug-las followed them, and be came back in a great state of excitement, inviting the whole family to follow him down to the old ice house: Finally he succeeded in

pose they found?

Nothing more nor less than Switz contentedly washing three playful little kittens, while Mrs. Tabby sat on a ledge near by, watching the happy family in the straw, and purring contentedly.

Loving old Switz had not left the poor

Loving old Switz liad not left the poor-babies in their grave; it was his nature as a St. Bernard to save life, and he had due the kittens carefully up, and with his soft, warm tongue had licked them back to life; then he had told Mrs. Tabby all about it, and she had thanked him and let him adopt them and keep them safe in the straw in the old ice house where no one would be likely to see them and take them away again.

And no one ever mentioned getting rid

of the kittens again, for Switz brought his family up well, and kept them where they belonged.

A PLAY RANCH IN NEW MEXICO. The writer recently made a trip through

a part of New Mexico where the natives gain a livelihood by farming in a very primitive manner. The boys there at the age of eight or ten years are sent out in ps 18, with flocks of sheep or goats, will on they herd in the hills and mountains all day long from daylight till sun-down, when the flocks are driven into corrals and the children get their second meal for the day; the first meal they get at daylight. As they never take any dinner or lunch or any kind of toys with them, the long days would be very dul if they did not possess the capabilities, common to all children, of self-amuse-

During a trip among the hills where the sheep and goats are pastured, we came upon a miniature ranch, which some of these young herders had made for their own amusement. The greasewood had been broken off and cleared away, and the ground stirred with a pointed stick in imitation of plowing. A canal and headditch brought imaginary water from a nearby gulch, and a system of irrigation ditches and cross furrows had been made to carry water to all parts of the field. All had been done with the same regard to grade and slope that their athers bestowed upon their real farma. Nor was this all, for upon a slight eminence close to the cultivated fields of this imitation ranch, a mud (abode) house had been built by bringing water from an irrigation ditch one-fourth of a mile away. With this mud, mortar had been made, and then the outer walls of the souse were shaped in an oblong form. of irrigation ditches and cross furrow were shaped in an oblong form.

After the walls had dried a short time,

sticks of gressawood were laid across from wall to wall on these small branches, and weeds were laid, and then the whole covered with mud. At regular intervals near one edge of the roof, lumps of mud had been worked into block-like forms for chimneys, and a finger-hole made in the commeys, and a tinger-note made in the top of each one for a flue. Openings in the walls for doors and windows had not been neglected. The whole structure was about two feet long, one foot wide and eight inches high.

The boundaries of the little farm were marked with tiny wooden crosses, the same as the big farms, thus showing a dismosition that is shared by love and dismosition that is shared by love and

disposition, that is shared by boys and girls everywhere, to imitate their elders in religion as well as in other matters.

A HORSE DIES PROV GRIER.

The emotional life of a horse is remarkable. There are instances on record where the death of the horse has been traced directly to grief. One instant is called to mind, which occurred more than twenty years ago. A circus had been performing in the little town of Unionville, Par, when one of the trained horses aprained one of his legs so that he could not travel. He was taken to the hotel and put in a box stall. The leg was bandaged, and he was made as com-fortable as possible.

especial enjoyment. The shower which puts a stop to the fun you have had planned, is welcome to the farmer whose crops need rain; and some of the hot days He ate his food, and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless, and tramped and whined. As the caravan moved past the hotel he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and dis-tress became pittful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening, and then as his ear caught the signs of the retiring wagons he would rush, as best he could with his injured leg, from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape. The stableman, who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him, but to no purpose.

He would not be comforted. eased, his agitation continued. The weat poured from him in streams and he quivered in every part of his body. Finally the stableman went to the house, woke up the proprietor and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company. At about dayight the proprietor mounted a horse and ode after the circus. He overtook it ten or twelve miles away, and the groom who had had charge of the injured horse returned with him. When they reached the stable the horse was dead.

The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparently strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle. The veterinarian who was re-called remarked after the circumstances were told him that unquestionably the horse died from grief. If it is possible for all the mental faculties of the horse to become abandoned to grief to such an extent as to cause death, how much more does he appeal to the sympathy and regard of mankind.

CURIOSITIES OF CATS.

Why They Go to Sea—How They are Worshipped in Egypt.

There are many curious facts about cats that are not known to the general public, especially as to the use to which the animal is put. For instance, the Chinese utilize cats as clocks. They say that the pupils of their eyes grow steadily narrower until 12 noon, when they are like fine hair lines, gradually dilating after that hour. By this way a Chinaman finds out the time when a clock is not handy. To see a cat when walking the streets suddenly snatched surprising thing in New York.

Cats have a commercial importance in certain lines of trade. Marine insurance does not cover the damages done to the cargo by the depredations of rats, but if the proprietor of the merchandise injured can prove that th ship was furnished with a cat he can recover compensation from the owner of the vessel. A ship that is found under certain circumstances without a living creature on board is considered a derelict, and property rights in her are forfeited. It has frequently curred after the crew has been lost or the ship otherwise abandoned, that a persuading mamma, papa, Aunt Nell live canary, domestic fowl, or more and Spivia to go, and what do you supoften a cat, being discovered on board, demned. For this reason a ship owner seldom sends a ship to sea without a cat. Cats were first domesticated by the ancient Ecvotians. On a tomb erected about 1300 B. C. puss first apnears as a domesticated creature, being shown seated beneath a Cats were worshiped in Egypt, and behind a temple at Beni Hassan great pits have been found containing multitudes of cat mummles. When a cat died a natural death in an Egyptian house the occupants went into mourn ing and shaved off their eyebrows.

A few years ago there was a discov ery made of a great cave in Egypt which was filled with thousands of mummied cats. These were dug out, exported to England, and were sold at the rate of £4 a ton for manure. Some of them, however, were carefully un-wrapped and dissected for scientific purposes, and were found to be similar to the cat of to-day.

Why Stone Walls are Damp.

The walls of a stone house and son imes of a brick house are covered with dampness. This is due to the very same causes by which dew is deposited on grasses or moisture on the side of a glass or pitcher that is filled with ice water and brought into a warm room. The walls become cold, and as stone is a non-conductor of heat, they remain old for a long time. When the weather changes suddenly from cold to warm the air becomes filled with moisture, for the warmer the air is the more noisture it will absorb. When this warm air strikes the cold wall, the moisture is deposited on it from the air, which is suddenly cooled by contact with them, and as the warm air is continually coming in contact with the cold walls, the dampness accumulates until it appears like a dew upon them, and pours down in streams at times. It is easily prevented. No plaster should be put directly upon brick or stone, but furring strips should be nailed to the wall and the laths put on these. Cellars are frequently made very damp in the same way by too much ventilation in the warm weather. -National Builde

ADVERTISES HIS INJURY.

A Kansas Farmer Bound to 'Cot Back" With the Railroad.

Former Jake Stoddard of Doninhan County, Kansas, believes in telling the world of his grievance. He has been wronged and he is determined that all who whirl by his house on the Burlington road shall know all about it. Uncle Jake's troubles are told by a signboard which stads near his house by the side of the railroad tracks. The passenger on the Burlington, if he is a lover of the romantic scenery which abounds in northwestern Kansas, may observe form the car window as the train from Atchison approaches Fanning station a large sign covering a board one by five feet, nailed to a pole twelve feet high, which reads:

This Man Has Been Wronged By The Railroads.

When the road was built it suited the convenience of the company, according to a local correspondent, to lay the track within ten feet of the corner of Farmer Stoddard's house. The construction gang plowed through his barnyard, removed his hen house and cut a wide swath through a fine young orchard which was the pride of Farmer Stoddard's heart. The agriculturist fixed his damage at a high figure; so high in fact, that the company compelled him to go into court and take what he regarded as a ridiculous sum.

It was not long until the trains were running. When the first excursion. steamed out of Atchison the passengers, when the train reached Farmer Stoddard's place, observed the sign in bold, black letters, with a background as white as snow. Stoddard had painted the sign himself, and, while it was not executed in the highest style of the art, it could be distinctly read,

Farmer Stoddard has raised a large family of boys and he has taught them to hate corporations. Not less than a half dozen dogs of a doubtful breed can always be found on the Stoddard place. The dog, too, are taught to hate the railroad, and when a train passes the entire pack runs out and barks at it. The old farmer feels that he is in a measure getting even. Brakemen on freight trains have great sport throwing pieces of coal at the dogs as the train passes. Stoddard figures that he gathers up almost enough coal around his premises to keep one stove run ning through the winter.

This Rat Catches Birds.

A rat that catches and eats birds is the latest novelty on the West Side. Under a sidewalk at Twelfth and Loo-mis streets lives a rat. From the size of the rodent and his gray whiskers it is evidently an old resident in the neighborhood. Unlike some other rats. it does not depend on cheese and bread for his living, but prefers a nice, juicy

sparrow. On the corner stands a building occupied as a saloon, and in front of the saloon is a watering trough, where teamsters allow their horses to slake their thirst. The teamsters also find the place a very convenient one to feed their horses while they sample the pro-prietor's free lunch and lager beer. As a result, the pavement is thickly strewn with oats pushed out of the feeding sacks by the hungry horses.

An army of sparrows has been at-tracted to the place, and each morning the pavement is covered with the little fellows eating their breakfast.

The rat, having cultivated a taste for sparrows, now has one for breakfast every day. Hangers-on around the place have come to watch the manoeuvres of the rat every morning. Soon after daylight the sparrows make their appearance, and the rat slyly crawls out of its hole. After looking around to see that the coast is clear the rat a plump sparrow, and, while the bird is busy filling its crop, the rat makes a spring and secures its prey.

The bird is dragged under the sidewalk, and nothing more is seen of the rat until the following morning, when he comes out for a fresh victim. So expert has the rat become that those who have seen it say it can eatch and kill a bird as cleverly as a cat.—Chicago Chronicle.

An Artificial Sunrise

There is an old music hall loke about a thrifty farmer who endeavored to cross the breed of honey bees and lightning bugs, so that the might be enabled to work all night Dairyman Wilder, whose extensive establishment is near Santa Cruz, Cal. has done almost as well in introducing an electric light into his cow sheds, in order to deceive the cattle into the belief that the sun has risen.

By this piece of deception he is enabled to milk the cows two hours be fore sunrise the year round. It is well known to dairymen that "bossy" is very much averse to being waked up to render a service which her instinct and custom teach her belongs to the daylight. She frequently shows her resentment by kicking or obstinately lying down.

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The Wilder dairy shelters over two hundred milch cattle, and the product is shipped to the city daily. Mr. Wilder, after some costly experiments with lamps, put in the electric lighting plant. In the sheds he placed a num-ber of arc lights with ground glass globes. The plan worked like a charm from the first. On the initial morning the eattle began to get up as soon as the bright lamps filled the sheds with their artificial sunlight. They may have felt some surprise, and remarked to themselves that Old Sol was a little shead of schedule time, but the arrival of the milking crew with their pails must have given assurance to their bovine minds that everything was all right, for they stood still and "gave down" as freely as if the light above them was in fact Nature's own.

The deception has been successfully practised for several months, and Mr. Wilder, by being able to get his product to market so much earlier previously, has long since recouped rimself for the original cost of his electric plant.-New York Journal.

The school children in Los Gatos, Cal, have the highest respect for the memory of a gentleman of that place who died 25 years ago. He left \$900 at interest, the income to be annually spent in buying candy for the children of the public schools